A&R.D.D.

The cotton report called for, in
G.L. No 1055/11718 dt. the 9th June 1947
may be awaited. It is being expedited
separately.

19/7/47

19/7/47
Supdt E Bn.

1936 **File No.** 770 I

Reconstruction **DEPARTMENT**

F **BRANCH**

Subject:— Waste lands, Kanara.

Scheme for cultivation

—"— at Indoor in Hund.

Taluka.

B Class

CLOSED RECORD

K

File No. 77 F I

Std. Sectt. slip 24-b

[G. R. G. Pr. No. 2408, dated 22-6-22.] Std. Scott. 78 c.

DOCKET SHEET

Subject:—

File No. 330-2

Registration **DEPT.**

— **BRANCH.**

References:—

Date.	To whom sent.	Notes and instructions.
3/4/46	Regn Immdte	Mine here D.D. letter & ack. immediately & return with 2 copies & each (2-30 PM) (R.D. 32 Regn).
18/4/46	Regn	M awaited till 25/4/46
30/4/46	~~Regn~~ SH	M expedite Deptt. & Collr.
10.5.46	Regn.	Pl. issue expeditors and return
6/6/46	Regn Immdte	M mine D.D. and return with a copy (10-50 AM)
7/6/46	Regn	M awaited till 15/6/46
12/6/46 12/6	Regn Immdte	M mine D.D. letter immediately & return 12.45 P.M.
14/6/46	Regn	M awaited till 24/6/46
24/7/46	Regn	M mine no 552-1). & return by 15/7/46
23 8 46	Regn	Pl. issue no 552
25/9/46	"	File.

Reconstruction Department.

The accompanying extracts from R.D.file No.1625/45 regarding paddy cultivation in fallow lands in Kanara districts are submitted as directed by the Joint Secretary. The main case is in the Revenue Department.

1.4.46

DRL
1/4

U.S.

RCD

R.C.D. is concerned with "A" of para. 2, "B" of para. 5 and "C" of para. 6 of Secy., R.D's. d.o. letter of 30th March to the Collr. of Kanara. Requisite draft letters to the Dir. of Agre. and the Regional Dir. of Resettlement and employment are put up for approval.

2. A copy of the letter to the Regional Dir. of Resettlement and Employment may be forwarded to the S.R.L.O. with a request to comment generally on the scheme and to render such other assistance as he can. A draft letter to the S.R.L.O. is also put up for approval.

2-4-46

SRJ

~~U.S.~~

DRL
2.4.46

Hy.

The letter to SRO will also be different & should in any case be a D.O.

As we are sending copies of the main m/s. to Mr. Brown on instructions to him to begin by referring to them & have references to them. This will also go D.O. & on

This has been cancelled & up and on to him to do immediate action now.

B/4.

(P)

(Revised drafts are put up for approval

2-4-46

D. Allen 2-4-46

3/4. Mr. Secy.

D.O.No.1635/45-B(Farm). 3
Revenue Department.
Secretariat.
Bombay, 10th February 1946.

My dear Rana,

You must be aware from the various Government communicatic and the reports in the Press about the acute food situation and the necessity of doing everything possible to augment our supply of cereals. In this connection, I would like you to consider in the light of the existing condition in Kanara the feasibility of the following ideas;

2. From my experience of Kanara - and this may perhaps be antiquated - it would appear that there are several thousand acres of good paddy land with natural irrigation facilities from the surrounding hill-sides in the interior of the coastal talukas as well as in the above Ghat talukas, which are not brought under cultivation simply due to the absence of equipment and man power. I would like you to consider whether there are any substantial areas, say of 500 to 1,000 acres in a group of villages within 5 miles of each other, which can be got under paddy cultivation by an Agricultural Corps in charge of a trained officer, who will have the necessary man power, equipmen and technical knowledge and who will also be assisted by an attached medical unit, which will look after the health of the unit. This may sound as a wild idea to start with, but in the existing food situation every possible scheme which has any prospects of success must be tried; and so far as the above scheme is concerned, it will have the additional advantage of furnishing Government with very useful data regarding the lines on which Malaria eradication and development of agricultural lands in Kanara can be undertaken during the post-war period.

3. Your office already has details of fallow areas in blocks of hundred acres and more in Kanara district and presumably the details regarding fallow paddy areas are also available. I should be grateful if you could let me have your views on the practicability of the scheme and indicate the areas in which such agricultural corps may be stationed and the fallow paddy areas that could be brought under cultivation by each of these units.

4. As the matter is very urgent, I should be grateful if your observations on the proposal reach me by the end of this

month at the latest. You have a back-ground of a practical farming and I trust you would not treat this as a routine matter to be sent down to Mamlatdars and other officers for report, but take it up as a personal matter to be investigated by you in the light of your knowledge and local conditions.

Yours sincerely,

M.J.Desai

F.N.Rana,Esq.,B.A.(Cantab)
Collector of Kanara,
Karwar.

Copy to the Commissioner, Southern Division, with a request to favour Government with his views on the proposal.

Copy to the Agricultural Commissioner with a request to have this matter investigated in consultation with the Collector of Kanara and to advise Government on the practicability of a scheme of this type.

D.O.No.24,
Karwar, 4th March 1946.

Dear Mr.Desai,

Reference your d.o. No.1635/45 (B.Farm), dated 10th February 1946, which reached me here on 13th February,

x x x

As I see it, the food-shortage in India will continue for some years to come, and one reads that the world's food economy is so shattered that it would be unwise to rely upon outside help. We must therefore produce as much food as we can. You might feel that this is common knowledge. It is, but I think it can bear repetition so far as Kanara is concerned because I find that the area under food crops has decreased by about 5000 acres since 1942-43. The reasons for this decrease in cultivated area, and also for the consistent decrease in population in the greater part of the district, are well known to you. Conditions have changed but little since your enquiry about garden lands in 1934-35. The agriculturists(we are mainly concerned with them here, and not the gardeners) have admittedly got higher prices, but this has been offset by higher cost of living, and as employment has been easy to find and wages fairly high in cities and towns, or in healthier climate, the agricultural labour has been even more difficult to find in upghat talukas and in the interior of below ghat talukas than ever before. So inspite of high prices of paddy (the present price is nearly 3 times the pre-war price)and inspite of our grow more food campaign, there has been a decrease in food acreage. I mention these facts in support of the view that the only way to tackle the problem in this district is by direct initiative of Government, and that any action we may take should be caused on a long term policy.

I propose now to deal with the general measures which in my opinion require to be accepted as part of our policy, and then indicate how the suggestions made by you can be fitted in the general planning.

The figures available in my office show that there are 52,969 acres of Government fallow lands and 1,07,462 of occupied fallow lands, a total of 1,60,431 acres. I have inspected lands in some of the above ghat talukas, principally Mundgod, and in

Ankola taluka. I have come acrosslands which can be brought under cultivation straight away: even the bunds of the terraces were in good repair, and there was hardly any vegetaion; but I have also come across lands where the growth of trees and shrubs was so thick that it was impossible to distinguish them from the surrounding forest. All the lands however are cultivable, and if we make an allowance of 10% we will still have a total of 1,44,388 acres which can be brought under cultivation, without encroaching upon the forests proper. I think you will agree that it is quite worth while for Government to do everything it can to reclaim such a large area of land, capable of producing good crops.

My suggestions are:

1. Tackling of disease, chiefly Malaria.

There is a Malaria Research Station at Sirsi, and it is doing good work. DDT is now being used, and I was told that it is giving excellent results. Although this Research work go on, I think in DDT is found a weapon which must be adopted for extensive use immediately. Once sprayed, it is said to retain its killing power for three months. If all Circle Inspectors, and selected talatis are trained to use the spray pump we can have all the houses in a taluka sprayed regularly once in 3 months. A number of trained men will also be necessary to go around. A scheme should be worked out for Mundgod, Yellapur and Sirsi in the first instance, to be extended to Siddapur, Haliyal, Supa and then the below-ghat talukas.

We must also extend the Subsidized Medical Practitioners Scheme, and in order to get me at all, we must pay higher subsidy.

x x x x

3. Irrigation facilities.

One of the things that surprised me was a clamour for water. I could understand it a little in Mundgod, where the average rainfall is 45 inches, but even in Sirsi, Yellapur andAnkola where the rainfall is 100 inches and more, I found that water for irrigation was required. This is perhaps due to the peculiar natureof the soil which does not retain moisture for long. There are a very large number of tanks, mostly small, which have been so silted up that they either do not irrigate any are at all, or their capacity is seriously affected. As most of these are

minor irrigation works, we cannot make the khatedars do any repairs. Even in II class irrigation works, there are tanks which require such extensive repairs that Government will have to carry them out. Besides the old tanks, new tanks can be constructed in many places, and there are great possibilities for banahdaras, especially in belowghat talukas. If these works are done by Government the yield in the lands now under cultivation will be increased, and crops in the fallow lands to be brought under cultivation will be assured. Besides a second crop (vaigan) will be possible in a large area.

As this is a big undertaking, I submit that a special Sub-Divisional Officer, with 3 or 4 Sub-Overseers will be necessary to make a full survey and carry out the work. There is a Bandhara Officer at present, and 240 odd temporary bandharas are being constructed this year. If another man is given, and the present subsidy is continued for the next year, I hope to see a further increase in vaigan cropped area. As a permanent measure, I would suggest that the water rate should be separated from C.L.R; and a water cess should be levied on Mysore system. This has been recommended by you for garden lands in your report and I think it should be extended to all lands. This money should be utilized for repairs to tanks, and an Irrigation Sub-Division or at least posts of a couple of Irrigation Overseers should be made permanent. As an immediate measure it will not be out of place to suggest that bulldozers should be used. If at least one or two are secured by Government, we can bring a number of tanks in good repair this year.

4. Cattle Breeding Centre.

One is badly needed in this district. If we are to extend cultivation, we must build up good live-stock and I think a cattle breeding centre can be started either in Kundgod taluka or in eastern part of Yellapur taluka. The Agricultural Department will have to be consulted.

5. Fertilizers.

Bonemeal has given excellent results in paddy land, and I submit that the scheme now in operation should be very much

extended. I understand from the Deputy Director of Agriculture that theDirector of Agriculture has given sanction to distribute 200 tons only this year. I suggest that Government should subsidize at least 1000 tons this year. The yields are reported to be 10 to 20 % higher and any money spent on the subsidy will be amply repaid.

I had noticed large areas of paddy lands in certain tracts which appeared to have retained good moisture right upto February, so I made a reference to the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Ratnagiri, to find out if they could grow a rabi crop. He has replied that he too had noticed such areas, and was of opinion that rabi crop, particularly some pulses can be grown, but the menace from wild pigs and from the local system of letting cattle loose after the first crop is reaped will have to be faced first. The answer against is fencing.

I am of opinion that all the measures referred to above will have to be undertaken if we are to bring the fallow lands under cultivation and <u>retain</u> them under cultivation. But in order to show to thepeople that Government is making a serious attempt to eradicate malaria, and make conditions possible for people to live without fear of disease or wild pests, we must undertake colonization schemes suggested in your letter. As stated earlier by me, there are fallow lands which can be brought under cultivation this year. Out of them I have selected some which should be taken up first and I enclose a list of such lands. In all, I have included 4347 acres of rice land and 1468 acres of dry land. Actually the whole area shown under rice land for Kundgod taluka is not quite fit for rice, and I think about 500 acres will have to be deducted from it and added to dry land. I do not think anything more will be possible this year. In fact even to bring this area under cultivation, tractors will be required to break up the land quickly. I have discussed the matter with the Tractor Assistant from Dharwar district, who has also inspected the lands along with me. He said that he could break up about 5 acres per day with one tractor, and no more, This would mean that if we get four tractors working from the middle of this month, we can, upto middle of May, break up only 1200 acres. We can supplement by ploughing. No tractors will be required in the below ghat taluka of Ankola.

Government will have to appoint a special staff to carry out this scheme. One Agricultural officer, with two or three assistants, two doctors, with necessary assistants, and an Irrigation Overseer will be essential. The P.W.D. will have build hutments under expert instructions of the Public Health Department. Government will have to purchase a large number of implements, bullocks etc. I expect Government will be prepared to face the heavy expenditure which is undoubtedly involved. I estimate that for the first year, the cost of cultivation will be at least Rs.125 per acre, and in subsequent years, about Rs.60 per acre. Although the investment will be large, I don't think that Government will ultimately loose much on the scheme; in fact if properly managed, there might be a little gain.

Forming of labour corps will present the greatest difficulty. Labour will have to be drawn mostly from Dharwar district and partly from the belowghat talukas of this district. Immediate steps will have to be taken to this end. Even if we can't bring the whole area suggested by me under cultivation, I very strongly recommend that beginning must be made this year. I hope we shall learn a lot from this experiment, and if we are successful, I envisage extension of the idea to all the fallow lands. We will not have to do everything departmentally, if we can show to the people that they can live healthily, and reap the reward of their toils. A scheme of grant of land, at nominal occupancy price, and free of assessment for a number of years, subsidy for clearing lands, tagai for initial expenditure etc. will have to be worked out, but this can wait.

x x x

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- F.N.Rana,

K.J.Desai,Esq.,ICS.
Secy.to Govt.,R.D.

Taluka	Village	Area of Govt. waste Rice.	Dry	Situation	No.of tanks	Total irrigated area.	Remarks.
Mundgod	Kop	366	124	Along D.L.B. road from Mundgod to Bommigatti or near it.Eastily accessible.	12	309	This area will forr one centre with Indoor as Head-quarters.
	Indoor	1175	174		24	682	
	Nandikatta	646	842		19	183	
	Hungund.	681	328		8	112	
	Total.	2868	1468				
Ankola.	Dongri	369		8 Miles from Bunksal. A temporary bridge on Gangavali will be necessary.			These should form one unit with two sub-centres,one at Hillur and the other at Dongri. These are first class lands. Somebandharas will have to be construc ted.
	Halvalli	222					
		591					
	Hillur	400		On D.L.B.road.			
	Gund	188					
	Achwe.	300					
		888					
	Total for Ankola taluka.	1479					

Revenue Department.

I submit this file for the preliminary information of Advisers and H.E.

2. It should be possible to take up the eradication of malaria, fencing, and all other measures suggested by the Collector in his letter in one village at least this seaso I suggest Indoor which has gor a rice area of nearly 1200 acres,which is all Govt. waste land. So far as the man power is concerned, 100 volunteersmay be called for from the demobilised personnel who want to settle on land in this village. Eradication of malaria, ploughing of land and removal of silt from tanks,etc. can be undertaken this season, at least in the village of Indoor. If the experi-ment is successful, the volunteers who come forth may be granted 10 to 12 acres of rice land each. We will thus combine growing of food with resettlement, and expenditure incurred on this experiment will not be a waste.

3. There has been so far plenty of discussion on the subject of doing something on these lands, and I submit that a definite experiment be made now as the results, even if they are not satisfactory, will give valuable data on which subsequent reconstruction measures can be modelled in this area.

4. If the scheme is approved in principle, so far as takingup Inddor village for this work is concerned, the various measures advocated will be examined in detail, in consultation with the departments concerned, and care will be taken to see that the measures are put in force before the end of this month.

M.J.D.
7/3/46

Will Sec. please discuss.

I think on difficulties - staff, material and also on settlers - will be more than we can attempt to face this season now.

D.K.
7/3

I have discussed this with Mr. Desai. There is very little in Mr. Rana's report that has not already been consi dered from one side or the other previously, but no practi-

cal attempt has yet been made to work up in detail what the cost would be and what our difficulties would be, and I would recommend that we should take up this village and plan it something in the nature of our Model Taluka Planning Schemes on the lines suggested by Mr.Rana. A general order of Government on such lines will short-circuit the delays inherent in the normal procedure. It is only by working out details in a village of this size that we can ever find out whether schemes are likely to be a success and how we can get over the difficulties that will only be clear when we make an attempt.

Mr.Desai has emphasized the "Grow More Food" side. I am myself more impressed by the desirability of seeing whether we can turn areas like those which occur notably here but in several other places up to Sakri in West Khandesh into areas where we can settle soldiers. The scheme will not help our food problems much this year but I see no reason why we should not have a really good show going for the year ahead if we move now on the lines indicated above.

For the reasons given above viz. Soldiers' Resettlement, I send this to A(H) direct in the first instance.

D.K.
8/3

I agree. This is one of the few areas where land is available. It will not be possible to get it cultivated unless the malaria problem is settled. The local population is sparse and decreasing. The only possibilities after getting rid of malaria are to get labour from below ghat (a doubtful proposition) or to settle soldiers. I do not think the Army would provide an agricultural corps. The possibility of cooperative corps has not been accepted.

The only course is to make an experiment. This place cannot be far far from the area of the Mudhol Parbar's tank experiment. They have failed for lack of funds and would be ready to hand back the area or cooperate. This might be considered along with the present scheme.

C.H.B.
9/3

I have no objection to the scheme, but cannot be sure that the proposed anti-malaria measures can be taken in this area with the quantity of DDT at present available. This quantity

is limited, and is definitely earmarked for a particular area of Kanara and Dharwar districts. D.P.H. will have to be consulted whether any portion of this allotment and of the energies of the anti-malaria staff could bespared for the village in question.

I.H.T.
12/3/46

H.E.Agrees.

Id/-
15/3/46.

These papers have been sent back to this office by Secy.R.D. to ascertain H.E's orders on the 2nd paragraph of A(H)'s minute H.E. does not consider that the Indoor scheme should wait for consideration of the Mudhol Darbar's schere.

Id/-
23/3/46

Submitted for information before taking up further considera tion of the scheme.

M.J.D.
25/3/46

A(E) I.H.T. 26/3

A(R) D.M. 26/3

A(H) C.H.B. 26/3/46

15

Office of the Agricultural Commissioner to the Government of Bombay, Poona.

D.O.No.411 of 1946.

Poona, 18th March 1946.

My dear Desai,

With reference to your D.O.letter No.1635/45-B(Fam.), dated 10th February,1946, addressed to Rana, the Collector of Kanara on the subject of cultivation of culturable lands in Kanara district which remain uncultivated due to absence of equipment and man-power, I have consulted the Collector and the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan. I send herewith a copy of the replies which I have received from (a) the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan and (b) the Collector of Kanara in this connection.

Two aspects of the matter appear to require particular attention if it is decided to proceed with the proposal. Firstly, from what sources is the proposed Agricultural Corps to be recruited and who is to be responsible for its organisation and the supervision of its work. If the Corps is to be formed from ex-servicemen, I suggest that the military authorities should be approached at once and their views on the possibility of obtaining adequate ex-soldiers for such a scheme be obtained. If the Corps is to be a civilian one, the organisation will have to be done by the Collector. I think I could supply a technical officer to take charge of technical operations but the administration of the Corps will have to be done by the military or by the Collector, including provision for housing, feeding, payment, discipline,etc. The second point is the suggested use of mechanical equipment. From my own experience of these areas i.e. in the Kanara rice lands, I do not think mechanical equipment for tillage would be effective and it would be extremely difficult for me to spare the tractors and implements required and, at the same time, carry out my present commitments in regard to power farming. In addition, supervision and service on an adequate basis would be impossible with my present staff. I, therefore, suggest that the suggestion to use tractors etc. in these areas be dropped. I agree entirely with the need for malaria control among the labourers and, in addition, protection of the cultivated patches against wild animals e.g. wild pig,would almost certainly be essential.

.J.Desai,Esq.,CIE.,ICS.

Yours sincerely,
W.Jenkins.

D.O.No.1635-B/45.
Revenue Department.
Secretariat,
Bombay, 30th March 1946.

Reference your demi-official letter, No.24, dated 4th March 1946, regarding the scheme to grow paddy on Government culturable waste lands in Kanara district. Government has decided that, as an experimental measure, the scheme should be taken up in the village of Indoor in Mundgod taluka with the object of bringing the 1200 acres of Government culturable waste paddy lands under cultivation. A certain amount of preliminary work is necessary before the actual execution of the scheme can be undertaken and the various stages of the execution of the scheme are indicated below.

2. The execution of the scheme will have to be entrusted to a gazetted Agricultural Officer who will be charged with the execution of the scheme in all its aspects. This officer will have to make Mundgod his headquarters and he may, in addition to running the scheme, be able to do certain other work of rural development in the Mundgod area. The appointment of this officer need not, however, be made immediately. A preliminary detailed report will, however, have to be secured from the Deputy Director of Agriculture in charge of Kanara regarding the extent of culturable waste land available in Indoor, the area ~~out~~ of this which can after clearance be brought under paddy and the other area which must remain under dry crops. This report will also have to state the various measures necessary to make Indoor an ideal rural development centre from all points of view. Hulland is getting the Director of Agriculture to look into this matter, and securing a preliminary detailed report as soon as possible.

3. While these preliminary enquiries are being made, there is no reason why the anti-malaria work should not be taken up immediately in the case of this village.

Joshi

Joshi, Joint Secretary General Department has agreed to issue immediate orders about D.D.T. work in Indoor, and while the detailed execution of the scheme may not materialize immediately an attempt will be made to rid the Indoor villagers of the malarial pest this season. Joshi has also agreed to issue instructions for giving the villagers other medical assistance required to fight diseases other than malaria. This part of the scheme is being put into force immediately.

4. There is another part of the scheme which can be similarly put into force immediately and that is the repairs to minor irrigation tanks in the village. Will you kindly get the Public Works Department, Assistant Engineer to look into the question of improving the minor irrigation tanks of this village in consultation with your Prant Officer and to report immediately to Government in the Reconstruction Department the amount required to put the existing tanks into working order. Hulland will see that the money required for this purpose is put at your disposal or at the disposal of the Public Works Department so that the repair work can be carried out immediately.

5. The Agricultural Department is running a bone meal fertilizer scheme for Kanara this year as well. Hulland has agreed to instruct the Director of Agriculture to include the village of Indoor in this fertilizer scheme and make special effort to get as many of the cultivators of the village as possible interested in this scheme so as to demonstrate the advantage of using artificial manure in the existing paddy areas of this village. This will prepare the ground for extended use of this manure next season, both in the existing paddy areas and the new areas that may be cleared under the scheme.

6. The main part of the scheme will, however, be to import settlers into this village and to inject new blood

into

into the life of the village. As 1200 acres of paddy lands are available in the village, it will be possible after the scheme is executed to give 10 acres of land to each of the 100 settlers and Hulland is enquiring about securing 100 demobilized soldiers from south Belgaum, Kanara or Eastern Dharwar who are prepared to volunteer for work in this area on the understanding that if the scheme is successful Government will ultimately allot roughly ten acres of land to each of the ex-soldiers who volunteer to work under the scheme. In the initial stages while the scheme is under execution these demobilized soldiers will be taken on as paid labourers with a fixed pay of Rs. 15 or so and provided with board and lodging and temporary kachha huts put up with forest materials. When the scheme is executed and the lands have been successfully cultivated for a season or two, these ex-soldiers settlers will be allotted holdings of about 10 acres each, will cease to be under Government employment and will be assisted with tagai loans in starting as owner-cultivators. The grant of lands will necessarily be on restricted tenure.

7. If this nucleus of ex-soldiers' settlement can be secured, the menace from pigs and other wild animals can in the initial stages be controlled to a great extent by organization of an active gun club among these settlers. Later, when the lands are cleared, action can be taken to fence the valuable paddy and garden if any areas either with local materials or with specially imported wire. Similarly the question of clearing strips and allowing a margin larger than that permissible at present can also be considered at this stage.

8. Sir William Jenkins has advised that mechanical equipment for tillage will not be effective in these areas, but this point can be settled only after the detailed report of the Deputy Director of Agriculture referred to in paragraph 2 above is received. If mechanical equipment is not suitable, or not available, there is no reason why a concentrated effort should not be

made

made with available-equipment of iron ploughs and bullock power and this point will be taken up further after the preliminary detailed report of the Deputy Director of Agriculture is received.

9. Your other suggestion about starting a cattle breeding centre in Mundgod taluka can be followed up after the Indoor scheme is already under way.

10. I shall be grateful if you will immediately let me have a report as regards repairs to the minor irrigation tanks in Indoor and keep me informed from time to time regarding the progress of the anti-malaria scheme, the bone-meal manure scheme and the tank repairs scheme which are being undertaken immediately.

Yours sincerely

(M.J. Desai),

To

F.N. Rana, Esquire, B.A. (Cantab),
Collector of Kanara, Karwar.

Immediate.

Letter.

To

The Director of Agriculture.

No. -B. Bombay, April 1946.

As an experimental measure Govt.has decided to take up a scheme with the object of bringing about 1200 acres of Govt.culturable waste paddy lands under cultivation in the village of Indoor, in Kanara, as soon as possible. The execution of the scheme in all its aspects will be entrusted to a gazetted Agril. Officer. However, before the main details of the scheme are settled it is considered desirable to obtain a preliminary report from the Dy.Dir. of Agre., Konkan.

2. Pl., therefore, arrange to get a detailed report from the Dy.Dir.of Agre.indicating inter alia the extent of the cultivable waste lands available in Indoor, the area out of this which can after clearance be brought under paddy and the other area which must remain under dry crops. Since it is intended to make Indoor an ideal rural development centre from all points of view, the report should state the various measures that should be undertaken to achieve the object. The report should indicate full details and should be submitted to Govt.with the least possible delay.

3. Since the scheme for the supply of bonemeal at concessional rates in Konkan Division sanctioned in G.R.,No.7133/39,dated 4-4-1945, is to be continued this year,too, please, include the village of Indoor in the fertilizer scheme. Special efforts should be made to get as many of the villagers as possible interested in the scheme by demonstrating the advantages of using artificial manure in the existing paddy areas of the village.

4. Copies of the Agri.Commr's d.o.letter of 18th March...

March to Secy.,R.D. and the Secy.,R.D.'s d.o.letter of 30th March to the Collr. of Kanara are forwarded for your information.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

Under Secy.to Govt.

Accompt:-Copies of d.o.letters.

Copies to--

the Commr. of Kanara,
the Agril.Commr.to Govt.

Draft to issue

23

Immediate.

No
Reconstruction Deptt.
B.C., April 1946.

To

D.R.Pradhan,Esquire,ICS,
Regional Dir. of Resettlement and Employment
Bombay.

Subject:-Resettlement of Ex-servicemen.

Sir,

I am directed to state that in view of the acute food situation and the pressing need of increasing food production, this Govt. has been considering the possibility of bringing under cultivation several thousand acres of good culturable land lying uncultivated in Kanara distt. mainly due to non-availability of equipment and man-power, etc. It has been decided as an experiment experimental measure, to take up a scheme in the villages of Indoor in Mungod taluka of Kanara distt. with the object of bringing about 1,200 acres of Govt. cultivable waste paddy lands under cultivation. A certain amount of preliminary work is necy. before the actual execution of the scheme is undertaken and necy. steps connected therewith are being taken so that the whole area may be brought under cultivation in the next season. The execution of the scheme is to be entrusted to a gazetted Agril. Officer who will be charged with the execution of the scheme in all its aspects. The ultimate object of which is to make Indoor an ideal rural devpt. centre from all points of view.

(e.g. eradication of malaria, provision of adequate irrigation facilities and amenities, etc.,)

2. The main part of the scheme is, however, to impart settlers into this village and to inject new blood into the life of the village. As some 1,200 acres of paddy lands are available in the village it will be possible after the scheme is executed to allot about 12 acres of land to each of some 100 settlers. This Govt. considers that this offers a good opportunity for settling demobilised ex-servicemen in agriculture.

I am.

I am accordingly directly to enquire whether there are any possibilities of securing about 100 demobilised ex-servicemen from South Belgaum, Kanara or Eastern Dharwar who are prepared to volunteer for work in this area. In the initial stages while the scheme is under execution these ex-servicemen will be taken on as paid labourers with a fixed pay of Rs.15 or 20 and provided with board and lodging in the tempy.kachha huts put up by Govt. When the scheme is executed and the lands have been successfully cultivated for a season or two, these ex-service settlers will be allotted holdings of about 10 acres each, will cease to be under Govt.employment and will be assisted with tagai loans in starting as owner-cultivators. The grant of lands will necessarily be on restricted tenure

They will be supervised by a military officer of the rank of a V.C.O. while on this work.

3. I am therefore to request you to let me know immediately whether it would be possible to secure the required number of ex-servicemen belonging to South Belgaum, Kanara and Eastern Dharwar distts.willing to volunteer for the scheme from the demobilized services personnel.

Your obedient servant,

Under Secy.to Govt.

~~Copy to the S.C.D.O., Bombay Province & Deputy Collector~~

Ref to ...

No. C.
R.C.D.
P.C., April 1946.

To

Lt. Col. R.G.L. Major,
I.R.L.O., P.I. and Deccan States.

Subject:- Resettlement of ex-service men.

Sir,

I am directed to forward for your information a copy of this Govt. letter, No. P, dated April 1946, addressed to Mr. D.A. Trudeau, I.C.S., ~~Xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ Regional Dir. of Resettlement and Employment, Bombay. This Govt. will be glad to have your remarks on the scheme as well as such other help as you may be able to render in connection with it.

Your obedient servant,

Under Secy. to Govt.

Encompt.:- Copy of letter.

2-4-46

Immediate.

D.O.No. 720 -B.
Reconstruction Departmer
Secretariat,
Bombay, 3rd April 1946

I am to forward herewith copies of Sir William Jenkins' d.o.letter,No.411 of 18th Ma to Mr.Desai and Mr.Desai's d.o.letter,No.1635 of 30th March to Rana, Collr. of Kanara. Gov intends that the scheme for bringing some 120(acres of Govt.waste lands at Indoor in Mungod t of Kanara distt.should be taken up immediately experimental measure. However, before the main details are settled it is considered desirable have a detailed preliminary report from the Dy.I of Agre.,Konkan Division, Will you, therefore, instruct your Dy.Dir. of ~~Agre., for Konkan~~ concerned to submit to Govt. as early as possible a detailed report indicating inter alia the extent of the cultivable waste lands available at Indoor, the area out of this which can be brought under cultivation after clearance and the other area which must remain under dry crops. As it is Govt intention to make Indoor a model rural devpt. centre, from all points of view, the Dy.Dir. of Agre's report should embrace all measures that should be undertaken to achieve the object inasmuc in detail as possible describing the kinds of work that will be necy. and with rough estimates of cost.

Since the scheme for the supply of bonemeal at concessional rates in Konkan Divn. sanctioned i G.R.,No.7133/39,dated 4th April 1945, is to be continued this year too, please include special treatment of the village of Indoor in the distribution arrangements if th uld be u Special efforts shoul

he villagers as possible interested in the
me by demonstrating the advantages of using
ificial manure in the existing paddy area of
village, and by any other method that may occur to you.

This is a very special scheme the success of which might considerably affect our idea of the method in which part of the work it is also hoped that benefit to the cane crop may be achieved. I should be very glad therefore if you would personally see that the matter is dealt with in the most expeditious manner possible so that I may have a report very soon.

Yours

(W.G.Hulland)

G.S.Cheema, IAS,
of Agre., Poona.

ompts.-Copies of d.o.letters.

Copy to the Agril.Commr. for information.

2-11-46

Immediate.

D.O.No. 770-7
Reconstruction Department.
Secretariat,
Bombay, 3rd April 1946.

Please refer to para.6 of Mr.Desai's d.o.letter, No.1635-B/45,dated 30th March 1946,regarding bringing into cultivation Govt. waste lands at Indoor in Mundgod taluka. Since it is intended that the settlers in this land should be ex-servicemen volunteers from South Belgaum, Kanara and ~~Eastern~~ Dharwar,(whose work will be supervised by an V.C.O.,) will you please let me know immediately from the information with the D.S.S.& A.Bd. Kanara whether some of the 100 ex-servicemen volunteers would be available from your distt. on the terms and conditions mentioned in para.6 of Mr.Desai's d.o. letter. I believe a good number will be available from Karwar taluka itself including the V.C.O.supervisor, who will presumably have to be paid more than other ranks; but that can be settled later.

The information may, please, be furnished as early as possible.

Yours

V.G.Hulland)

F.N.Rana,Esq.,B.A.(Cantab),
Collr. & President,D.S.S.& A.Board,
Kanara.

Immediate.

No. 770-7 Bombay, 3rd April 1946.

Copies, with copies of extract para.6 of Mr.Desai's d.o.letter,No.1635-D/45,dated 30th March 1946,to the Collr. of Kanara, forwarded to :-

the Collr. & President,D.S.S.& A.Board,Belgaum,
the Collr. & President, D.S.S.& A.Board,Dharwar.

2...

2. The Collrs. are requested to report immediately from the information with the D.S.S.& A.Boards whether ~~some ex soldiers~~ ex-service volunteers would be forthcoming from South Belgaum and Eastern Dharwar ~~areas~~ DCs on the terms and conditions mentioned in para.6 of Mr.Desai's d.o.letter to the Collr. of Kanara. It would really be necessary to complete the matter as soon as possible as men are already being called up in the next month or two.

3. The report should reach Govt. as early as possible, a copy being sent to the Collr of Kanara for his information.

By order of the Governor of Bombay.

Jt.Secy.to Govt.

ISSUED

Immediate.

D.O.No. 2220 -F.
Reconstruction Department.
Secretariat,
Bombay, 3 April 1946.

In view of the acute food situation and the pressing need of increasing food production this Govt. has been considering the possibility of bringing under cultivation several thousand acres of good cultivable land lying uncultivated in Kanara distt.mainly due to non-availability of equipment and man-power. It has, however, been decided as an experimental measure, to tak up a scheme in the village of Indoor in Mundgod taluka of Kanara distt.with the object of bringing about 1200 of Govt.cultivable waste paddy lands under cultivation and preliminary details are being settled. The ultimate object of the scheme is to make Indoor a model rural development Centre.

It is considered that this may offer a good opportunity for settling about 100 demobilized ex-servicemen from South Belgaum, Kanara and Eastern Dharwar in agriculture. Accordingly, the Presidents of the D.S.S.& A.Boards have been asked to report whether the required number of ex-servicemen from these parts would be available to volunteer for the work. In the initial stages while the scheme is under execution these ex-servicemen will be taken on as paid labourers with a fixed pay of Rs.15 or 20 and provided with board and lodging in the tempy.kachha huts put up by Govt. Their work will be supervised by an A.V.C.O. who will ~~probably be paid more.~~ When the scheme is executed and the lands have been successfully cultivated for a season or two, these ex-service volunteers will be allotted holdings of about 10 acres each, will cease to be under Govt.employment and will be assisted with tagai loans in starting as owner-cultivators. The grant of lands will necessarily be on restricted tenure.

I should be glad to have any suggestions or comments you may have to make and would also welcome any help you might be able to render in this connection. The matter being urgent I would like to have an early reply.

Yours

(W.G.Hulland)

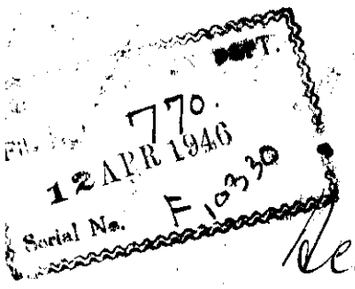
Lt.-Col.R.G.L.Major,
S.R.L.O.,B.P.& Deccan States,
Poona.

IMMEDIATE

EXPRESS DELY.

Tele.No.Poona
1107

Telegrams: "SRLO" Poona



No. SRLO/22/86
Office of the Services Resettlement Liaison Officer,
Bombay Province & Deccan States, Climo Road, Poona.
Dated 10 April 1946.

Dear Hulland -

Very many thanks for your D.O. letter No. 770-F dated 3rd April 1946.

The scheme proposed by you to deal with land in the Kanara district is an excellent one. I notice, however, that, ~~any~~ time, ex-service volunteers will be allotted holdings of about 10 acres each, and that they will cease to be under Government employment but would be assisted with tagai loans.

May I suggest that this scheme be brought within the proposals for colonization.

I forwarded details of such a scheme to you under my official No. SRLO/22/75 dated 25th March 1946. These proposals had the concurrence of Sir Malcolm Darling, who discussed these schemes with your Advisers.

I suggest, therefore, that the Kanara scheme be considered on these lines.

I shall be in Bombay on the 18th and 19th instant and will be prepared to discuss it with you if you wish to do so.

Yours sincerely,

To
W.G. Hulland, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Joint Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Reconstruction Department,
The Secretariat,
The Castle,
BOMBAY.

M/JN

P.T.O

Reconstruction Deptt.
(770/10330)

Submitted with reference to Jt.Secy's. d.o. letter of 3rd April to the S.R.L.O.

2. The S.R.L.O. has no other suggestion to make with regard to the Indoor scheme except that it may be brought within the perview of the colonisation schemes.

With regard to this it may be stated that during the period of experiment it is not possible to treat the scheme as a colonisation acheme. Only after the scheme has been worked successfully for a year or two and after the settlers are allotted the lands therefrom, they can be persuaded to cultivate the land on co-op. basis and the question of colonisation considered. No action in this respect can be taken till then. Moreover, it is still to be known whether the required no. of ex-service volunteers would be available for working the scheme. Replies from the D.S.S.& A. Boards are still awaited.

3. The colonisation acheme referred to by the S.R.L.O. at "A" of his letter relates only to the criteria and the procedure for selection of colonists for land colonisation schemes. It does not contain any salient features of land colonisation schemes as such.

17-4-46.

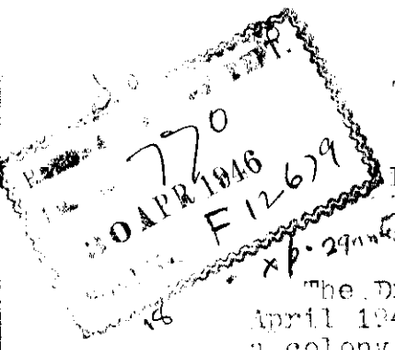
No action first now

Jt.Secy.

35

No.D.S.B.-3359 Office of the District S.B.& A.Board,
Belgaum, 29 April 1946.

Subject:-Ex-servicemen's colony at Indoor
in Kanara District.



The Secretary to Government,
Reconstruction Department, Bombay.

Reference Government endorsement,Reconstruction Department,No.770-F, dated 3rd April 1946, on the Subject noted above.

The District S.B.& A.Board, at its meeting held on 9th April 1946, was informed of the Government's proposal to start a colony of ex-servicemen at Indoor in Kanara District and of the facilities open to ex-service volunteers from places south of Belgaum for resettlement, and it was decided that the resettlement Advice Officer,M.L.I.should be consulted as to the probable number of men available out of the personnel to be demobilized shortly. This Officer states that the men due for release have been informed of the facilities open to them for resettlement at Indoor, but that none has come forward to accept the offer. Enquiry was also made with individual ex-servicemen who visited the office, but with similar results.

Copies of Index Cards in respect of 213 persons either already released, or to be released shortly, on demobilisation have so far been received. Out of them, persons recommended

for

for agricultural jobs are only 17 of whom 2-3 are from places north of Belgaum.

Releases of servicemen belonging to this district on a large scale are yet to take place, and it is not possible at this stage to state how many ex-servicemen volunteers from this district would be forthcoming for being sent to Indoor for resettlement.

Collector and President,
District S.S.& A. Board,
Belgaum.

R.C.D.

The receipt of reports from the Collrs. and Presds; D.S.S.&A. Boards, Kanara and Dharwar 10th may be awaited. These officers as well as the Dir. of Agre. have been separately expedited.

SGW.
10.5.46.

D.F.

1/5

Urgent

To

The Collr., Bijapur,

No. 1055/11718-E

Bombay 5th June 1947

Reference your endt No. P.W.D. dt. 16-3-47

Please state very urgently, which portions of the Anand Mahal Building, Bijapur, the Land Improvement officer, S.C., Bijapur, intends to vacate due to the shifting of his headquarters to Poona. The ~~sketch sent~~ position may, please, be shown clearly on the accompanying sketch which ~~should be returned with~~ by order etc.,

ISSUED

sgw 7-6-47

A-5 to Govt.

A.R.D. 2/6/47

Encl: Sketch

R.C.D.

Submitted with ref. to Jt.Secy's note of 10th April 1946.

2. A short synopsis of the Indur Scheme is put up for H.M. perusal.

As regards 'A' of the Collr's letter and Secy.R.D.'s note thereon it may be stated that a enquiry has been made of the D.S.S.& A.Boards o Belgaum,Kanara & Dharwar as to whether about 10 ex-service men from these distts. would be prepared to volunteer for the scheme. The replies are still awaited.

As regards 'C' it may be stated that recently the P.W.D. made enquiry re: the availability of barbed wire from the Commander Royal Engineers,Bombay,the Regional Disposals Commr.,Bombay and the Manager,Port Salvage Depot, which revealed that no barbed wire new or second hand was available,

Id/-N.B.Y.
16-4-46.

Jt.Secy. Id/-W.G.H.
16.4. A comprehensive scheme of malaria control for kanara Dt.has been sanctioned.There is no objection to B.
Secy.,G.D.
H.M.(Agre).
H.M.(Reconstruction),
H.M.(Public Health).
H.M.(Revenue).

Id/-M.D.B.

A | No objection for 'A' & 'B' why this distinction of ex-service men setters and other setters.Any persons whether ex-service man or not who is willing to join the scheme may be allowed to do so.

Id/-M.P.P.
17-4-46.

I agree.
G.P.V.
18-4-46.

17. M. D. D. C. 15.4.46
17. M. R. 20/4/46

Letter.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Reconstruction Department, Bombay.

770

F 14272
(4)

Subject:-WASTE LANDS, KANARA.
Scheme for cultivation
of Govt.-at Indoor in Mundgod
Taluka.

No. 2[illegible]

Karwar, 17-5-1946.

Reference: R.C.D.O.No. 770-F of 3rd April 1946.

Vigorous propaganda was done in the district to explain to the returned soldiers the benefits of the proposed Soldiers' Colony Scheme at Indoor in Mundgod Taluka and to secure as many volunteers as possible; but the response so far is not encouraging. Only half a dozen returned soldiers out of about 75 have signified their consent to join the colony scheme. The Collector of Belgaum has written to say that none is available from his district. Nothing has been heard so far from the Collector of Dharwar.

2. There are only two ex-V.C.Os in this district of whom one Subedar Haroon Khan Khadir Khan of Sadashivgad (Karwar Taluka) has volunteered to serve as Supervisor at the Colony provided he is given Subedar's pay in addition to free board and lodging.

3. A further report will be submitted on receipt of Dharwar Collector's reply.

Nargapp 17/5

Collector and President,
D.S.S.& A.Bd.Kanara.

Letter.

No. 534 of 1947. Bijapur, 11 March 1947.

To

The Minister I/C of Rural Reconstruction
Department, Bombay Province, Bombay. 171

Subject:- Occupation of Anand Mahal building for the office of the Rural Development Board and that of the District Agricultural Officer, Bijapur.

I have to bring to your notice that the Anand Mahal building, which was wholly occupied by the Land Improvemen Officer, S.C. Bijapur for his office and the offices, his subordinate Officers has practically been vacated except one or two subordinate offices, on abolition of his post and shifting of his head-quarters to Poona.

Now, as you know, the question of alloting the portions of this building for accommodating different offices has arisen. As such, I have to request you kindly to consider the claims of the Rural Development Board and the District Agricultural Officer, Bijapur, as such offices are to play an important and prominent role in the Rural Reconstruction under the proposed Re-organisation of the Agricultural Department in future.

As the District Agricultural Officer is required to work as the official Secretary of Rural Development Board in one capacity and as executive officer for all activities of the Agricultural Department in the other, there is the absolute necessity of holding both offices in one and the same building. In addition, as he has to work at every step, in close coloboration and co-operation with the Revenue Department, so far as seed grain and other controlled commodities are concerned, his office should, as far as possible, be nearer to the Collector's office for the sake of public convenience and convenience of his work in both the capacities.

It may not be, just, out of place, if I, further, stress the point that in order to give the due importance and prominance to such offices mainly connected with the nation building activities, they need, I am of

Subject:- Waste lands Kanara.
Scheme for cultivation of Government- at Indore in Mundgod Taluka.

To,

No.R.C.D.S.R. 67.
Dharwar, 21-5-1946.

The Joint Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Reconstruction Department, Bombay.

770

Reference:- No.770-F dated 3-4-1946 on the above subject.

14579

Ex-Servicemen are not forthcoming from this District for the purpose of cultivating the paddy lands at Indore in the Mundgod Taluka of the Kanara District on the terms and conditions mentioned in para 6 of Mr. Desai's Demi Official letter to the Collector of Kanara. A suitable advertisement was also inserted in the local daily Kannad paper "Samyukta-Karnatak" calling for applications. Uptill now no one has come forward. The Scheme was explained to the ex-soldiers in several meetings held in Dharwar and Hubli towns and villages but no one offered their sefvices.

Collector of Dharwar.

Reconstruction Department.

Submitted with reference to Mr. Hulland's d.o. letter of 3rd April to the Collr. of Kanara and endt. to the Collrs. of Belgaum and Dharwar.

2. From the reports of the Collrs. of Kanara and Dharwar it is evident that hardly half a dozen ex-servicemen would be available for working the scheme out of about 100 settlers required. The response is very poor. Presumably it is intended to confine selection of ex-service settlers from these two distts. only. Since it is not possible to secure required ex-service settlers for working the scheme it now becomes imperative to take up civilian volunteers as suggested by the minister for Agro. in his note of 17-4-46. The terms on which these civilians volunteers are to be taken up and other points connected therewith are being considered separately. If approved the Collr. of Kanara may be asked to take up as many ex-service voluanteers as are willing and make up the total no. of volunteers required by engaging civilian settlers.

The Dir. of Agre's report is still awaited. He has been expedited separately and will again be expedited if his report is not received in a couple of days.

D.S.

Secy.

Revenue Department.

Resubmitted with refce. to Secy's marginal note dated 31st May 1946.

2. A D.O. letter was written to the Collr. of Kanara on 27th May 1946 and his reply is still awaited.

31/5/46.

Please see him. The Officer in question is our Hegde and request him to reply within a week.

SECY.

31-5-46.

Pl. see p. 43

I noted on 18th D.O. issued on 27th? Pl. See Slip P in file 1635/45 put up below.

Action taken separately on R.D. papers.

2/6/46

File found

4/6/46

*Typed overleaf

(Below copy of demi-official letter, No.1635/45-B(Fam) dated 23rd May 1946, from Mr.N.V.Oza, Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, to Mr.V.Nanjappa I.C.S., Collector of Kanara, Karwar).

Immediate

No.1635/45-B(Fam).
Revenue Department.
Bombay Castle, 29th May 1946.

Co forwarded for information and guidance to -

* the Commissioner, S.D.,
* the Agricultural Commissioner,
* the Director of Public Health,
* the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay,
* the Chief Conservator of Forests,
* the Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle,
* the Executive Engineer, Kanara Division,
* the Reconstruction Department,
* the General Department,
* the Public Works Department,
* the Accountant General,
* the Finance Department.

With copies of Mr.F.N. Rana's demo-official letter No.24, dated 5th April 1946.

By order of the Governor of Bomba;

A N Oza

For Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Revenue Department.

RD/29-5.

R. C. D.

Submitted for information.

2. The Dir. of Agri. may be asked to submit the preliminary Report on the scheme immediately. See D.O. letter (at p. 5, post-May issue.

Through P.S. to Min.

4-6-46

DR 4.6.46 5.6

G.S.

BM/5/6

D.O.No.1635/45-B(Fam).
Revenue Department.
Secretariat.
Bombay, 23rd May 1946.

Reference your demi-official letter, No.24, dated 5th April 1946 to Mr.Desai. I am directed to state that Government agrees with your suggestion that lands from villages Kop should also be included in the scheme, and that the area for colonization should not be rigidly fixed at 1200 acres.

2. Government has no objection to Kop and Nandikatta village being taken for anti-malaria work in addition to Indoor and to the extension of the bone meal manure scheme to them.

3. An enquiry with the military authorities has revealed that barbed wire (new or second hand) is available with them.

4. As regards the allotment of some dry land to the settlers suggested by you, please put up definite proposals in due course in consultation with the Deputy Director of Agriculture. In the meanwhile please submit to Government the progress reports asked for in paragraph 10 of Mr.Desai's demi-official letter of 30 March 1946 and see that action under the scheme is expedited the officers and Departments concerned.

Yours,

(N.V.Oza),

To

V.Nanjappa Esquire, I.C.S.,
Collector of Kanara,
Karwar.

RD/29-5.

D.O.No.24.
Karwar, 5th April 1946.

Thank you for your letter of 30th March 1946, which reached me here yesterday. I write to clear a few points, so that there may not be a misunderstanding at a later stage.

1. As the Deputy Director of Agriculture has to draw up a preliminary report, after which the lands will have to be cleared, it will not be possible to put all the 2200 acres under cultivation this year. In fact if labour is not available quickly, we may not be able to put any land under cultivation at all.

2. Although 1175 acres of rice land are shown against Indoor, some of it will certainly not be fit for rice. I therefore suggest that lands from Kop village should also be included, and the area for colonization should not be rigidly fixed at 1200, although it will not be very much more or less than that figure,

3. For anti-malaria work I suggest that the villages of Kop Indoor and Nandikatta should be taken up, and not Indoor alone. Similarly, bonemeal manure scheme should be extended to Kop and Nandikatta as well.

4. I agree that a 100 settlers can be accommodated on the land available, but to clear this land we shall need more labourers. I presume the Deputy Director of Agriculture in his preliminary survey will work out the details of work required to be done before the land is broughtunder cultivation.

I would also suggest that Government should allot some dry land to the settlers, which will be useful for their cattle and for growing minor dry crops.

5. The army must have large quantities of surplus barbed wire for disposal. I submit that Government should try to secure as much of it as possible, at cheap rates.

I shall let you have a report on the repairs to minor tanks, but as Government promises to make the funds available I am asking the Executive Engineer to start repair works at once. I shall keep you informed on the matters mentioned in the last paragraph of your letter. I am also arranging to camp in Murgod taluka from early next month, so that I can watch the beginning made myself.

Yours sincerely,

F.N.Rana,
Sd/- ~~xxxxxxxx~~

~~xxxxxxxx~~
(F.N.Rana)

M.J.Desai, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

D.F./29/5.

Immediate.

No. 770/15247-F.
R. C. D.
Secretariat.
Bombay, 6th June 1946.

Please refer to Mr. Hulland's d.o. letter, No. 770-B, dated 3rd April 1946, regarding the Indoor scheme. In view of Govt. endt., Revenue Department, No. 1635/45-B(Fam), dated 29th May 1946, the village of Kop is also to be included in the scheme and the benefit of the bone-meal fertilizer scheme is also to be extended to ~~the adjoining~~ Kop and Nandikatta villages. Since Govt. is very anxious to put the scheme in operation as early as possible, Will you, please, arrange to submit the preliminary report of the Dy. Dir. of Agre. concerned, called for in Mr. Hulland's d.o. letter referred to above, immediately?

Yours .....

(D. A. Gadkari)

To

Dr. G. S. Cheema, I. A. S.,
Director of Agreculture,
~~Bombay Province~~, POONA.

F. 770 (2) 16/46
F. 16076

Office of the
Director of Agriculture,
Bombay Province,

Poona, 7th June, 1946.

D.O.No.411 of 1946.

Dear Mr Gadkari;

Reference your D.O.letter No.770/15247-F, dated the 6th instant.

The preliminary report of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan Division, Ratnagiri, is already submitted through the Commissioner of Agriculture. I am sure, you will get this report very soon.

As regards the distribution of bone-meal manure in Kop and other villages, I do not anticipate any difficulty, but I will write to you shortly what possibly could be done for these villages.

Yours Sincerely
G Schurmann

D.A.Gadkari, Esqr.,
Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Reconstruction Department,
Secretariat,
Bombay.

knm/7-6

Very Urgent.

D.O.No.770-F.
R.C.D.
Secretariat.
Bombay, 12th June 1946.

Dr.Cheema informs that the preliminary report of the Dy. Dir. of Agre., Konkan Division, regarding the Indoor scheme has already been forwarded to you. Govt. is very anxious to put the scheme in operation as early as possible. Will you, ~~please~~, therefore, kindly forward it to Govt. with your remarks ~~thereon~~ as early as possible?

Yours .....

(D.A.Gadkari)

ISSUED
12/6

To

Sir William Jenkins, C.I.E.,I.A.S.,
Agricultural Commissioner,
POONA.

DEPT.
No. 770
1946
Serial No. 15692

Letter.

To

The Agricultural Commissioner to the Government of Bombay, Poona.

No.411/18340 of 1946. **Poona, 4th May, 1946.**

Reference D.O.No.770-B of 3rd April 1946, from Mr.W.G.Hulland, Jt. Secretary to Government, Reconstruction Department, and your subsequent letter No.411(Cmr.) of 16th April 1946 regarding the preliminary report indicating inter alia the extent of the cultivable waste lands available at Indoor. The Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan Division, who was asked to visit this place and submit a detailed report has now submitted a preliminary note on the scheme to establish a colony of about 100 ex-soldiers or civilian farmers at Indoor under his letter No.C/447, dated 25-4-1946, a copy of which together with copies of the note and rough estimate of cost is enclosed herewith for approval and transmission to Government.

krm/29-5 **Director of Agriculture.**

Copy forwarded with compliments to the Secretary to Government, Reconstruction Department, Bombay, for information.

Office of the
Agricultural Commissioner
to the Government of Bombay,
P o o n a

770
16746

D.O.No. 411(Acmr.) of 1946.

Poona, 14th June, 1946.

Dear Mr Gadkari

Your D.O. letter No. 770-F of 12th June, 1946. The preliminary report of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan Division, regarding the Indoor Scheme has already been submitted to Government under this office endorsement No. 411(Acmr.) of 7th June, 1946.

Yours sincerely

(Sir William J.Jenkins)

D.A.Gadkari,Esqr.,B.A.,
Under Secretary to Government,
Reconstruction Department,
B o m b a y .

Below letter No. 411/18340, dated 4th June, 1946, from the Director of Agriculture, B.P., Poona.

No. 411 (Revised) of 1946.
Poona, 7th June, 1946.

Forwarded with compliments to the Secretary to Government, Reconstruction Department.

2. The preliminary report of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan, on the scheme for the establishment of a settlement colony at Indoor in Mundgod Peta indicates that there are considerable areas of Government waste land (1292 acres) which are cultivable at this site, 985 of these acres are land suitable for rice cultivation and 308 acres land suitable for dry crop cultivation. About 70 per cent of the area is commanded by irrigation tanks and it is probable that some repairs and cleaning will have to be done to these tanks and to the distributary channels from them to the cultivated lands.

3. The area appears to be highly malarious and this appears to be the main reason for the land not having been taken up for cultivation in the past. Accordingly the success of any scheme of settlement on such lands must depend upon effective and permanent measures of malaria control, allied to this matter is the damage caused by wild pig and, to avoid night-watching in the malarial season, some protection of crops against these destructive wild animals is essential.

4. The first step to be taken is the clearance of the land from overgrowth and the laying out of the land for cultivation in a series of compact plots to be allotted to the settlers. A minor road system will have to be constructed and some form of dwelling houses, which may be temporary to begin with, will have to be constructed. I see no reason why much of this preliminary work should not be done by the settlers themselves who, if necessary, might be given a subsistence allowance by Government until they begin to cultivate their own holdings. The area seems very suitable for a cooperative or joint farming settlement, especially for ex-soldiers.

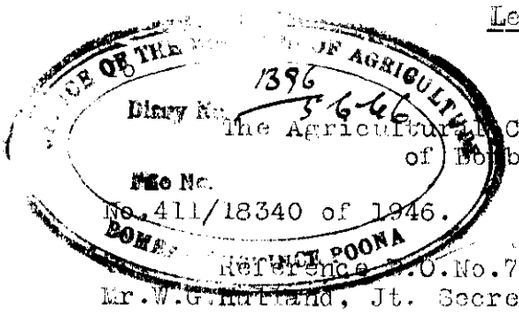
5. I do not consider that tractors will be useful in this area although one or two bull-dozers might assist in getting the land cleared and roads constructed rapidly.

6. Government will have to assist the settlers in obtaining cattle, implements, seeds and manures, fodder etc. to begin with and, again, I suggest that this should be done through a Joint Cooperative Land Settlement Society.

7. With regard to staff, the proposed staff contained in para 8 of the Deputy Director of Agriculture's Note will be needed for the most part in the "developmental period" only. After the settlers are established on the land, I suggest that only a Superintendent will be required.

(Sir William J. Jenkins)
Agricultural Commissioner.

Letter.



From The Agricultural Commissioner to the Government of Bombay, Poona.

Poona, 4th May, 1946.

Reference G.O.No.770-B of 3rd April 1946, from Mr.W.G.Hartland, Jt. Secretary to Government, Reconstruction Department, and your subsequent letter No.411(Cmr.) of 16th April 1946 regarding the preliminary report indicating inter alia the extent of the cultivable waste lands available at Indoor. The Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan Division, who was asked to visit this place and submit a detailed report has now submitted a preliminary note on the scheme to establish a colony of about 100 ex-soldiers or civilian farmers at Indoor under his letter No.C/447, dated 25-4-1946, a copy of which together with copies of the note and rough estimate of cost is enclosed herewith for approval and transmission to Government.

knm/29-5

Director of Agriculture.

Letter. No.C/447 of 1946.
Camp Mundgod: 25-4-1946.

To,
The Director of Agriculture,
B.P., Poona.

Subject : Ex-Soldiers Colony at Indoor.

Reference - Your endorsement No.411 dated 9-4-1946.

2. I forward herewith my preliminary note on the scheme to establish a colony of about 100 ex-soldiers or civilian farmers at Indoor in Mundgod Petha. I personally went over the area with the Additional Deputy Director of Agriculture, K.D., the Prant Officer, Karwar Division and the Mamlatdar, Mundgod as carefully as possible. The Dy. Director of Agriculture, Additional, B.P., Poona, also inspected the site during his recent tour in Kanara. The soil is very good, the area well protected by many irrigation tanks which can be brought into service by some repair. The Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Karwar, was pleased to accompany us and personally saw the tanks and has already set his staff to repair the tanks, possibly under urgent suggestion of the Collector.

3. I have submitted herewith my estimates of initial expenditure to be incurred by Government and the staff that may have to be appointed under the control of the Agricultural Department almost immediately. Organisation of the work takes time and if the work as proposed is sanctioned this staff should be appointed from the commencement of the work to enable them to get all the material and equipment together in time.

4. It is presumed that Government would be pleased to sanction immediate construction of residential quarters etc. for the staff and for the settlers immediately. If that is postponed it will be absolutely necessary to construct temporary hutments or cottages for the essential staff as Indoor is a very small village with dilapidated small cottages and there is absolutely no accomodation available, as matters do stand at present, for the staff in the village. The staff must per force stay in the village itself to exercise proper direction and control and I do not think that it in any way advisable or possible for any of them to stay at far-off Mundgod and attend to the work at Indoor.

5. I strongly recommend that a senior man be appointed in charge of this pioneer colonisation and settlement work and that he paid a good salary and personal allowance. A low-paid junior man, I am afraid, may fail to cope with the intelligent work that this scheme calls for.

6. Budget estimates for the initial land development and for cultivation of the whole area till the first year's crop is reaped are given in the appendix and its accompanying statements, that are attached herewith. The rough map attached herewith indicates fairly well the position of the land.

Encl: Map.
Note and its accompaniments.

Sd/- V.S.Kulkarni,
Dy. Director of Agriculture,
Konkan Division, Ratnagiri.

A:3

Preliminary Report on the Scheme for Re-settlement at Indoor in Mundgod Taluka.

GENERAL : The village of Indoor is on the Mundgod - Kalghatgi road, at a distance of about 6 miles from Mundgod. It has a total cultivable area of 1638 acres of which 346 acres are under private ownership and the rest i.e. about 1292 acres from the Government cultivable waste land. There are 47 irrigation tanks of which 22 are private tanks and the remaining 25 are minor and II class Government tanks. The village has a population of 152 souls, adults and children included, constituting about 30 families. There are only 94 draft cattle i.e. 47 pairs, mostly bullocks and these are utilised for cultivating about 244 acres of rice area. Out of 123 acres of private dry crop land only about 8 acres are being cropped and the rest allowed to be under grass and shrubs etc. Rice is almost the only crop grown in the village. Pulses, vegetables and fruits and similar other "Protective" food crops are not grown on any scale. A draw well close to the village site supplies drinking water. The present village site is at the bottom of the broad valley with cultivated area lying higher up including the irrigation tanks. Tamarind trees have sprung up in the village itself. The health of the villagers is very low and most of them clearly show long suffering from malaria, anaemia and an enlarged spleen. The village has about 900 acres under Government forest where wild animals, particularly the wild pigs harbour and breed freely. In recent years the wild pig population has increased enormously and unless standing crops are watched at night, the farmer has the ever present risk of his entire crop being damaged by the herds of wild pigs that roam about the area. The season for severe out-break of malaria and of watching the field crops at night coincide with the heavy rainfall months and these take a heavy toll of the human population annually as the men with their already depleted vitality easily succumb to malarial fever, dysentry and pneumonia etc. The village is slowly dying out and if this is not checked in time, Indoor may very soon join the large list of depopulated villages in Mundgod Taluka.

2. Today about 1292 acres of Government cultivable waste land are lying uncultivated. Of this area nearly, about 985 acres are good rice land and about 308 acres are khuski or dry crop land. Nearly 70 per cent of the rice land is commanded by small or big irrigation tanks. The soil is very good and one would class it as first class rice land and its potential cropping value is very great as the tanks almost ensure a good harvest even if the rains are below normal in any chance year. The local rainfall is about 45 inches, slightly less than the optimum normal rainfall required by the rice crop and the numerous tanks so wisely constructed by the original residents in the old past make up any occasional shortage of water due to failure of rains. The tanks are so well situated that the main tank at the border is fed by the hilly catchment area above and it feeds the tanks below and they are all well-distributed so as to protect the maximum area (nearly 70 per cent of the total rice area.) Even the Khuski or dry crop land has good soil suited to the growing of Tur, Groundnut, Chillies, Niger, Kulthi, and fruit trees or grass. The soil is well-drained.

3. Indoor had 872 acres of cropped area (rice) and about 400 acres of dry crop area in 1911 when its population was 550 souls. To restore the village to its previous prosperous life by settling ex-soldiers or civilian farmers, the immediate measures necessary to be undertaken by Government are -

(1) Control of the wild pig.
(2) Control and prevention of malaria.
(3) Improvement of such essential amenities as

/pto/

ample supply of good drinking water, good all-weather approach road, change of the village residential site to better and higher land, provision of a school, rural first aid dispensary, supply of good seed and cheap manure, good draft cattle and improved agricultural implements and appliances, repair and renovation of the irrigation tanks and model rural dwelling houses.

(4) Re-arrangement of the cultivable land into economic holdings, such holding to consist of 10 acres of rice i.e. what can be cultivated by 2 pairs of bullocks.

(5) Measure to reduce and even eliminate local pernicious system of letting cattle loose immediately after the kharif crops are harvested, thereby prohibiting the growing of winter crops and sugarcane unless special temporary fencing is constructed to protect such areas from the stray cattle.

(6) Liberal grant of tagai loan for purchase of cattle, implements, seed and manure, organisation of a Co-operative Multipurpose Society to supply cheap and timely short-term credit, organisation of sale of the farm produce and to supply essential commodities that may have to be got from other markets for local consumption.

4. Present condition of the land : The location of the waste land under consideration is shown in the accompanying map. They are situated round the private cultivated area and extend up to the outside boundary of the village. It has Government forest on three sides and the cultivated area of the village of Kop adjacent to its southern boundary. Village records indicates that these lands have gone out of cultivation progressively during the last 80 years. Appendix shows the extent of this cultivable waste land that lapsed out of cultivation at different periods. About 503 acres of rice land and 76 acres of good dry crop land lapsed out of cultivation after 1928 and about 486 acres of rice land and 255 acres of dry crop land were abandoned by their owners prior to 1928. Long abandoned fields are mixed up with those recently abandoned with a result that compact blocks of two different lands at this stage is not possible. The whole area has been clearly under a regular programme as otherwise the thick over-growth in the long-abandoned fields shelter the wild pig and form danger spots to all the adjacent cultivated area. Personal inspection indicated that lands lying uncultivated during the last 25 years are fairly free from trees and shrub growth whereas these lying waste prior to that period have big trees and thick undergrowth and demand more expenditure for their reclamation. Efforts are made to show on the map referred to show the location of the lands abandoned to Government at different periods for ready reference.

5. Work to be done : (a) Manual labour is scarce in this tract and it is desirable to utilise bull-dozers and tract-ploughs to pull down trees and uproot the undergrowth and give one necessary preliminary ploughing to the whole area. The whole area should then be surveyed and when levels are taken, big plots of rice fields with their bunds along the correct contour lines should be constructed. The area should then be blocked into ten-acre holdings each. Farm roads and approach roads to the different hamlets and from these to the farms should be laid out and constructed. The whole area should be so arranged as to have the hamlets at the centre of the cultivated area and roads from it should give

easy and quick access to each farmer to his holding. This easy accessibility is of great importance in the economic cultivation of the farms.

(b) Use of tractors : The whole area is a mildly sloping broad valley, the land permits long bunds along contours and tractors can plough this area along the contour without disturbing the terrace bunds. Before the area is ploughed the bull-dozers should be utilised to pull down the trees and the under-growth. Only 6 inches ploughing is required and this can be achieved by a tractor and its gang of ploughs. A 10/20 H.P. tractor or even a higher powered unit can be utilised for this preliminary ploughing in this particular area. The reclamation of the area will then be quick and cheap.

6. Other essential accessory item of work:

(a) Draft cattle : The settlers should be provided with draft cattle by Government at concession rates on hire-purchase system. Two pairs of bullocks to each holding of ten acres of rice land are suggested.

(b) Implements : Cart and farm equipment should be supplied by Government at the initial stage on hire-purchase system or tagai loans at a low rate of interest should be given to enable the settler to be fully equiped to cultivate the land.

(c) Improved seed and manure should be supplied by Government at subsidised rates in the first year on credit and the cost of the same may be recovered in cash or kind (seed) after the crop is reaped.

(d) Fodder :- Government should provide grass and fodder to the farmers' animals in the first year at special concession rates, preferably on credit and the cost of the same recovered from them after the farmers secure the first year's harvest. Pucca Silos should be built by Government of suitable capacity and the farmers should be trained in the proper method of ensiling grass. This will provide good and adequate feed to the cattle in the second and succeeding years. The ensiling should be on a cooperative basis.

(e) Dwelling houses : Model rural dwelling houses as may be advised by the Director of Public Health should be built and provided by Government and the cost of the same may be recovered in 30 annual instalments. Each house should have, besides residential accommodation, a cattle shed, manure pit and a threshing and stacking yard, and if possible also a poultry pen and yard. Wells should be dug at each hamlet to supply good drinking water in all seasons for the farmer and his cattle.

7. Necessary amenities to be provided by Government:

(1) A Government Seed and Manure store.
(2) Primary School at a central place to accommodate 100 boys and girls with play ground and a school garden.
(3) A first aid medical dispensary under an experienced compounder. The Medical Officer at Mundgod should visit the colony twice or at least once a week on regular days.
(4) Road : The road from Mundgod to Indoor should be metalled and bridged as an all-weather road and for its proper maintenance it should preferably be transferred to the control of the P.W.D.
(5) A Veterinary cattle man should be stationed at Indoor with medicines for immediate check on Cattle epedemics, particularly Rinderpest and Haemorragic Septicaemia

which otherwise take a heavy annual toll in this tract.

(6) A Rural Radio Set should be provided by Government at its own cost and the local primary school teacher trained in working out at it.

(7) A Village Post Office, A village Meeting Hall, a Guest House should be provided by Government.

(8) A village Panchayat, Co-operative Multi-purpose Society to provide short term credit and to provide for supply of essential commodities to the settler and to organise for proper disposal of their produce and also to organise and manage a Grain Bank under an experienced Secretary provided at its own cost by Government are other necessary amenities.

(9) The Cattle Trespass Act should be enforced and a Cattle Pound should be built which should be under the control of the Village Panchayat.

(10) Measures to prevent and control incidence of Malaria must be taken by Government at its own cost and under its own special staff/annually and at required intervals. and double-barelled Broach-loading guns should be provided free of cost by the Government liberally and in the first five years a Kamgar trained in Shikar should be stationed at Indoor to manage the Gun Club. He may incidently organise and manage similar Gun Clubs in the neighbouring equally pig-infested tract. The Gaming Act should be suitably amended as to permit any man to shoot and kill a tiger, panther etc. which may be found to attack man or beast in the village area and such shooting should be permitted by Law even in the adjacent Government Forest area also without restrictions.

(11) Gun Club or Clubs should be organised

(12) An annual sports week and exhibition should be organised. Scout movement should be encouraged and a village Library may be established and these will make the life of the farmer settler cheerful and enlightened and take him out of the depressing and cheerless life that Malnad and its forests and malaria and wild beasts may otherwise drag him into in a short period of years and drift him away from the village. The latter would be a national disaster and a collapse of the whole scheme.

8. Staff to be entertained by Government :

Agriculture:

(1) Principal Agricultural Officer in class II of the Bombay Agricultural Service in the grade of Rs.170-10-250-15-300-20-500, on a starting pay of Rs.250/- per month. He should be given an additional special allowance of Rs.40/- per month to enable him to meet the extra cost of establishment that he will have to maintain to reside in the village itself.

(2) Two Agricultural Assistants in the grade of Rs.30-5/2-80-5-100 on a starting pay of Rs.80/- per month and a special allowance of Rs.20/- per month.

(3) On clerk Accountant in the grade of Rs.25-5/2-55 on a starting pay of Rs.40/- per month plus Rs.20/- special allowance per month.

(4) Two peons in the scale of Rs.15-1/2-20.

(5) One Depot Keeper in the grade of Rs.30-5/2-80 with a special allowance of Rs.20/- per month.

(6) One Khalasi on a pay of Rs.15-1/2-20. He serves also as a watchman of the seed and manure depot.

(7) One Smith - Carpenter on a pay of Rs.40-2-60.

(b) Malaraia Squad as may be suggested by the Director of Public Health.

(c) Veterinary Staff as may be suggested by the Director of Veterinary Services.

(d) Secretary or Secretaries of Co-operative Organisations and Village Panchayat Committee that are proposed to be organised and as may be suggested by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, and by the Collector and President, District Rural Development, Board, Karwar.

(e) Medical Staff as may be suggested by the Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay.

(f) P.W.D.Staff as may be suggested by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Belgaum.

(g) A Gun Club Kamgar as may be suggested by the Collector, Karwar, and Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Belgaum.

(h) Primary School teacher or teachers as may be suggested by the Director of Public Instructions, B.P., Poona.

(i) Postal Staff as may be suggested by the Post-Master General, Bombay.

Sd/- V.S.Kulkarni,
Dy. Director of Agriculture,
K.D., Ratnagiri.
254-46

A:4

Statement showing area under rice and jute crops in different periods from 1933 onwards by Blocks in Indus village of Hunzagad Taluka.

Block No.	1933-1937:		:1938-1942		:1943-1947		:Total		:		Grand Total	
	Rice	:Khuski:	Rice	:Khuski:	Rice	: Khuski	: Rice	: Khuski:	Rice	:Khuski		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I	37-33	24-32	58-07	49-03	57-18	8-34	118-37	15-6	320-1	81-73	418-04	
II	14-31	5-29	39-03	43-04	14-30	8-03	93-31	16-03	161-11	42-01	203-12	
III	13-03	15-23	23-03	17-20	14-03	0-11	130-13	0-10	213-25	16-01	378-19	
IV	18-17	10-10	57-30	53-31	37-23	41-03	102-33	37 -03	203-03	118-19	411-24	
Total	134-02	:53-37:	177-43:	143-37:	177-37:	58-13 :	502-29	: 93-70 :	988-10	: 331-03	1319-19	

Statement giving the area under wet rice and dry crops by Blocks in the Government wastelands in Indoor village of Mandgad Taluka

Block No.	Rice Land Commanded by tank	Rice Land Not commanded by tank	Total	Jhuski or dry crop land	Total	Uncultivable waste	Grand total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	241-14	80-35	322-09	85-38	408-07	9-37	418-04
II	128-06	36-05	164-11	66-30	231-01	2-11	233-12
III	126-25	78-20	205-05	47-20	252-25	3-34	256-19
IV	140-25	152-20	293-05	107-10	400-15	11-09	411-24
Total	632-04	352-26	984-30	307-18	1292-08	26-11	1319-19

Estimated Expenditure to bring the waste land under cultivation at Indoor in Mundgod Taluka

			Rs.
I	Non-recurring		
	(A) Building	Rs, 37,000/- ✗	
	(B) Land Development including fencing, approach roads, repair to tanks	1,86,000 ✓	
	(C) Office Dead stock	5,650	
			2,28,650
	Recurring		
1	Pay and allowances	14,441	
2	Office Expenses and Miscellaneous (Contingencies)	6,300	
		Grand Total	2,49,391
II	Equipment for settling the Colony after the land is brought under cultivation		
	Non-recurring	Rs.	
A	Livestock	1,20,000/-	
B	Dead stock	44,200	
			1,64,200
	Recurring		
A	Cultivation charges	98,000/-	
B	Upkeep of Livestock	54,000	
C	Upkeep and of machinery	3,000	
D	Miscellaneous	1,000	
			1,54,000
		Grand total	3,18,200
	Statement giving details of each of the above items are attached in the following pages		3,67,591

Budget estimates of re-settlement scheme of Indoor in Mundgod Taluka

Non-recurring

(A) Building

Administrative Section

		Rs.
1)	Quarter for the Principal Officer Plinth area 1500 Sq.Feet @ 6/- per Sq.ft.	9,000✗
2)	2 Agricultural Assistants One Block @ Rs,7,000/-	7,000✗
3)	One accounts clerk One store-keeper One Depot keeper One Carpenter	
	4 Units @	14,000
4)	2 Peons	2,000
5)	Office accommodation 1,000 Sq.	5,000
		37,000 ✗

(B) Land Development

(a) Fencing with pig proof wooden frame
Total length 12 Miles @ 5000
per mile

	Rs.	
(6) Clearing the land by pulling trees with Bull dozes, ploughing the land with tractors replotting Deeding and re-shaping etc. @ 80/- per acre 60*X 1200	96,000	
* (c) Approach road	5,000	
* (d) Repairs to tanks	10,000	
	1,86,000	1,96,000

* These are approximate figures. P.W.D. may please be referred to

(C) Office Dead stock:

5 Tables @ 50/- each	Rs.250/-	
10 Chairs @ 12/- each	120/-	
3 Cupboards @ 80/- each	240/-	
5 File racks @ 20/- each	100/-	
5 Pigeon holes @ 30/- each	150/-	
6 Stools @ 10	60/-	
4 Benches 20	80/-	
1 Safe @ 500/-	500/-	
1 Office clock @ 100	100/-	
6 Petromaxes @ 100	600/-	
1 Type-writer @ 1000	1,000/-	
5 Double barrel guns @ 300/-	1,500/-	
1 Cycle @ 250/-	250/-	
1 Rainguage Thermometers etc.	500/-	
Miscellaneous	200/-	
		Rs.5,650

Recurring Pay

Item (a) Administrative section	Rs.	
1 One Principal officer Class II on 250/- starting pay ~~xxxxxxxxx~~	3,000	
1 Accountant clerk @ 100/-p.m.	1,200	
2 Peons @ 14/-p.m. each	336	
	4,536	
(b) Crop Production Section		
2 Agricultural Assistants @ 80/-p.m.	1,920	
1 Store-keeper @ 40/- p.m.	480	
1 Depot Keeper @ 40/-p.m.	480	
1 Carpenter and Smith 40	480	
4 Mukadams @ 20/- each	960	
		Rs.4,320

Dearness allowance

1 Principal officer ~~class~~ II @ 50/-	600	
2 Agricultural Assistants ~~18/- p.m.~~	528 @ Rs.22/-p.m.	
1 Accounts clerk ~~18/- p.m.~~	264 -Do-	
1 Carpenter ~~18 p.m.~~	264 - Do-	
1 Store-Keeper)	264	
1 Depot Keeper) @ 18/-		
2 Peons)		
4 Mukadams)	1440 @ Rs.20 p.m.	
		Rs.3,624

Special pay to Principal Officer @ 40/-p.m. 480 — Rs.480

Bad climate allowance

Principal Officer @ 20/-p.m.	240	
2 Agricultural Assistants @ 7/-	168	
1 Accounts clerk 20/-	240	
1 Store Keeper 5/-	60	
1 Depot Keeper "	60	
3 Peons @ 5/-	72	
1 Carpenter @ 5/-	60	
4 Mukadams @ 3/-	144	
		Rs.1,044

		Rs.
Travelling allowance	437	437
	Grand Total	14,411

Recurring Office expenses and Miscellaneous

Administrative Section

1 Office Expenses	5,000	
2 Service postage	1,000	
3 Purchase of journals and magazines	300	
		Rs.6,300

Grand total 349,791

II Equipment for settling the colonies after the land is brought under cultivator for cultivating the land before colony is established

Non recurring

(A) Livestock

150 pairs of bullocks @ 800/- Pair,	1,20,000	Rs.1,20,000

(B) Dead stock

150 Konkan ploughs @ 20/-	3,000
150 Wooden ploughs @ 10/-	1,500
150 Noddlies @ 6/-	900
150 Seed dulies @ 30	4,500
150 Harrows @ 15/-	2,250
300 Interculturing hoes @ 10/-	3,000
20 Carts @ 300/-	6,000
Work shop equipments	2,000
	23,150

Hand tools

150 Pick axes @ 5 /-	750
150 Spades "	750
300 Iron Baskets @	1,500
500 Bill Hooks "	2,500
300 Knives 1/-	300
100 Crow bars 20/-	2,000
150 Axes 10/-	1,500
150 Buckets @ 5/-	750
150 Chhagals @ 20/-	3,000
300 chains for tying Bullocks @ 15/-each	4,500
Miscellaneous such as ropes wheel barrows	3,000
	Rs.44,200

Recurring

A. Cultivation charges

Seed 9600

Bonanza 12,000

Labour charges) 74,400

Up-keep etc.)

Rs.96,000

B Upkeep of Livestock @ Rs.15/- per animal per month

300 X 15 X 12 54,000 Rs.54,000

(a) Upkeep of machinery and Dead stock 3,000 3,000

(b) Miscellaneous 1,000 1,000

Grand total 318,200

Grand total 567,591

Reconstruction Department.
(770/16087).

The Dy. Dir. of Agre., Konkan, has submitted his preliminary report on the Indoor scheme. As reported by him there are about 985 acres of good paddy lands and about 308 acres of Khazki or dry crop land in Indoor village which can be brought under cultivation. About 632 acres of rice area are commanded by small or big irrigated tanks which require some repairs. Though the Collector of Kanara had suggested inclusion of some area from the adjacent village of Kop the Dy.Dir's report shows that it has not been considered. However when the scheme is put into execution any area that can be considered suitable can be taken up.

From the rough sketch of the area forwarded by the Dy.Dir. it appears that the areas referred to above lie round about the village proper and can suitably be devided in four comparatively large blocks. The area is reported to have gone out of cultivation mainly on account of malarious climate, damage to crops by wild pigs and gradual decline in village population. To make the villa one more habitable the first requisite of the scheme will be to provide absolute necessities and amenities.

Much of the area to be cultivated is overgrown with shrubs and trees and to make the land fit for cultivation it will have first to be cleared. It is, therefore, very problematic whether it will be possible to grow any crop on the land during this season. It would,however, be possible to have rabi crop on the land if the

[illegible] is cleared during rains. The Dy. Dir. considers that bull-dozers and tractors can conveniently be utilised to give the land necessary preliminary ploughing and removing the shrubs, etc. Before, therefore, the scheme is considered further and other details settled the Dir. of Agre. may be asked to proceed with his part of the scheme and allowed to incur required expenditure in that connection and entertain necessary staff.

It was at first decided to have about 00 ex-servicemen settlers on this area who were be given an area of 10 acres each. The Collrs. Kanara, Belgaum and Dharwar who were asked to certain whether required number of ex-service n would be available for working the scheme, have ported that only about 6 to 10 ex-servicemen have press their willingness to volunteer. Moreover, present Govt. also considered that the scheme uld not be ear-marked only for ex-service men that other cultivators should also be taken up. R.D. has accordingly asked the Collrs. of Kanara Dharwar to report whether civilians tivators from their distts. would be willing to join scheme as settlers on the same terms as were pro- ed for ex-service volunteers. Their replies are ll awaited. Unless there are settlers the scheme ot proceed further and the only thing that can one in the mean while would be to ask the Dir. of . to clear the land and give it a preliminary ghing during the rainy season, so as to make it for rabi sowing as far as possible.

or the success of the scheme the Dy.Dir. has ested certain essential items of work as well

as amenties. Important among these are:-

(a)Providing the settlers with -

i)draft cattle.

ii)implements.

iii)improved seeds and manure.

iv)fodder.

(b)construction of dwelling houses.

(c)fencing the entire area to prevent pigs from damaging the crops.

(d)eradiction of malaria.

Provision of other facilities like post office, school, first-aid medical dispensary roads, etc. Steps for eradiction of malaria and repairs of irrigation tanks are already being taken and most of other facilities would be needed after the scheme is launched. The Dir. of Agre. has estimated the expenditure at Rs.5,67,591 (Rs.3,92,850 non-recurring and Rs.1,74,741 recurring). Non-recurring expenditure includes cost of several buildings, land dev. and fancing, live-stock, implements, etc., whereas the recurring expenditure is an account of pay and allowances of the staff required for working the scheme, cultivation charges, upkeep of livestock and machinery, etc. Since the lands will be cultivated by the settlers themselves who will be organised in a co-op. society, presumably much of the expenditure suggested by the Dy. Dir. Agri. will be curtailed.

A

NH/27.6.

What facilities will have to be provided to civilian settlers will have to be decided after they are selected and an idea of their belonging obtained. Consequently as suggested above the Dir of Agre. may be asked to proceed with the immediate

work...

ork of clearing the site and the Collrs. of
anara and Dharwar may be asked to submit their
ports regarding the availibility of civilian
ettlers as early as possible to enable work to finalise the
cheme in all its aspects.

.-ub.
.Secy.

A brief synopsis of the Indoor Scheme was put up for H.M.'s perusal on a previous occasion.

cy.

Excluding the pro-rata cost of the comprehensive scheme for malaria control in
M.Agre. Kanara distt. which has been separately sanctioned, the cost of the scheme, as reported by the
M.R.C.D. Dy.Dir. of Agre.(Konkan) is Rs.3,92,850 - non-recurring on account of Govt.buildings, land development including fencing, approach road,
I.R.D. repairs to tanks, livestock and deadstock and Rs. 1,74,741 - recurring on account of pays and allowances, cultivation charges, upkeep of livestock and equipment,etc.

Considered in relation to the area to be brought under cultivation viz.,1200 acres(approx.) this represents a cost of something over Rs.325/- -- non-recurring and Rs.145/- -- recurring per acre. This cost does not include the cost of building suitable houses for the settlers, lay-out of a new village site, construction of a well for drinking water, setting up and running a medical and a veterinary dispensary, village school and other services.

At first blush, the scheme might appear to be prohibitively expensive - specially in Recurrent Cost. But that would, in my opinion, be taking an altogether narrow view of the matter.

NH/1-7.

The scheme both in its original conception and subsequent development is essentially a scheme not only and not merely for increasing the production of food grains during the current food crisis but

also...

also for furnishing Govt. with valuable data by which reconstruction measures in the area could be modelled. The gain in terms of paddy and kusha cultivation may be small but the gain in terms of human values is very great.

Starting under possibly the worst conditions obtaining in the Province, if we could infuse new life into an area that has been slowly dying for the past half century and is now apparently at its last gasp, it would be a magnificent earnest of Govt's determination to redeem its promise to succour backward areas and areas stricken with endemic diseases. The Indoor Scheme will drive a powerful wedge into the formidable ranks of the enemies of the Kanara countryside - the strangling jungle, the malaria scourge and the ravages of wild beasts and should, I suggest, be pressed forward vigorously.

The Dir. of Agre. should be instructed to proceed immediately with land clearance and to arrange for the bull-dozers and other equipment required from the Mech.& Transport Engr.

The Dir. of Pub.Health may be requested to step up malaria control measures in and around the village.

The main difficulty unfortunately is the shortage of man-power and it seems to me that a mer appeal to the villagers of Kanara and the adjoining distts. of. Belgaum and Dharwar will not be productive of appreciable results unless we build comfortable houses for the settlers and provide all the other amenities mentioned in the Dy.Dir's report in advance. Parties of prospective colonist could then be invited to inspect the area and if th arrangements were such as would satisfy them,then only could a good response be expected. I would suggest that the local Ex.Engr. be requested to

plan, in consultation with the Collr. of Kanara and the Dy.Dir. of Agre., a model village with a good all-weather approach road from Mungod to Indoor and to submit detailed plans and estimates before the end of the current monsoon.

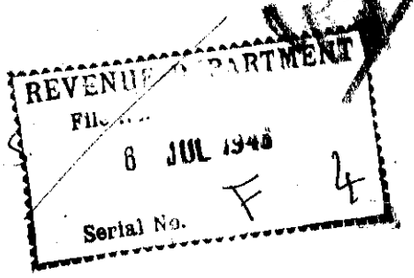
Coordination is most essential in a scheme like this. Will R.D. please put up its papers with a short note showing progress made under each head, expenditure incurred and the total expenditure to be incurred under each head so far as figures are available in the papers now put up? Secy. H.M.(Agre) H.M.(R.C.D.) H.M.(R. D.)

R.D.C.'42

R.D.

U.O. to R.D.

V. Ingvale — to R.D., by 5th July sub



R.D.

Please see the office note in the linked file No. 1685/45 which contains the information required by the Secy.

12/7/46

Please see linked case.

Secy.

14/7/46.

As on linked file 1617

Secy R.D.

Hon Agre
Hon Offg
Hon Offg

FARMERS' COLONY IN KANARA

Bombay Government Experiment

From Our Staff Correspondent

POONA, August 5.

A scheme to settle 150 colonists from Bombay Province as farmers in the new agricultural colony to be launched by the Government of Bombay at Indoor Village, lying in up-ghat region of Kanara District, is being worked out. The opinion of district organisations is now being invited by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. M. P. Patil, to see whether the scheme will receive popular support and adequate response from would-be colonists.

Actually, the scheme is part of the post-war development of the province and was intended to serve ex-Servicemen only but the present Government have decided to throw it open to civilians as well. If adopted, it will be the first large-scale enterprise of its kind in the province and will drive a wedge into the formidable ranks of the enemies of Kanara—scourge of malaria, jungles, which encroach on cultivable lands, and wild animals which destroy crops. Kanara has large, fertile paddy lands in the up-ghat regions which in the past 50 or 60 years have gone out of cultivation and have been progressively depopulated owing mainly to the unsalubrious climate. Indoor Village, site of the new colony, was prosperous in days gone by and evidence of this is provided by the number of decaying temples and dried-up tanks.

The scheme contemplates the clearing of jungles and reclaiming 1,500 acres of cultivable paddylands. Intensive anti-malaria measures, including spraying of D.D.T., already started in Kanara, will be extended to the new colony which will be fenced off to keep wild animals away. The colony will be developed and modern amenities, such as water for drinking and irrigation, dispensaries and schools, will be provided. Agricultural operations in the first one or two years will be carried under the supervision of trained agricultural staff provided by Government.

Parcels of ten acres of land will be given to each of the 150 colonists who will be fed and housed at Government expense in the early stages of the experiment.

Cutting from 'The Times of India' dated. 7th Aug. 1946.

Secy 770 - 21878 (20) 7/8/46

Secy's note of 7-8-46

R. D. + R. C. D. 8/8. See

Main file dealing with Indoor Scheme is at present in R.D. and it has been ascertained that it has been sent to H.M. A.G. & H.C. The R.D. may see me

REVENUE DEPARTMENT
File No.
15 AUG 1946
(32) Serial No. IB

7-8-46

13-8-46

A.S.

6

13-8-46

For R.D. 13-8-46

Indoor is a village about 6 miles from Mundgod in Kanara distt. Its population is 152 souls or 30 families. Its total cultivable area is 1638 acres (1292 acres Govt. land and 346 private). It contains 47 minor irrigation tanks (25 Govt. tanks and 22 private). The cattle wealth is 94 draft cattle (mostly bullocks) and the cultivated area is 244 of rice 8 acres of dr crop. Most of the inhabitants have been suffering from malaria, anaemia and enlarged spleen. These and dysentry and pneumonia etc. have depopulated the village gradually. It is infested with wild pigs which destroy crops. The land is first class, the average rainfall is 45 inches and the irrigation tanks are well situated. In 1911, Indoor had 1272 under crops and its population then was 550 souls. There are other villages of this type in the area and Govt. will have to do something to stop their being depopulated and wasted Govt. has therefore undertaken the Indoor scheme which aims at comprehensive measures for stopping the rot at all points and for ensuring that the potential wealth of the illage is d secured instead of being wasted as t present. This scheme is also in the nature f an experiment undertaken by Govt. to collect ata on which to base its another bigger scheme or similar comprehensive measures but embracing ll similar tracts in the area. For purposes of onvenience, the villages of Kop and Nandikatta ave also been brought within the scope of this xperimental scheme of Indoor.

The various comprehensive measures suggeste n connection with the Indoor scheme are:-

(i) Control and eradication of disease, chiefly malaria,

(ii) Clearance of the waste land;

(iii) Protection of crops from wild pigs and of cattle from tigers etc.

definite opinion, special amenities so as to attract the public by thier outstanding and conspicuous position in the centre of the city in preference to other executive offices.

A Mr.Sausman, the then Land Improvement Officer has turned the main hall of the first floor into a show-room with artistic view and beautiful paints by fully furnishing it with all sorts of statistical information regarding soil conservation problem in the world as well as in the Bombay Province, in the forms of charts, posters maps, etc, by spending a lot of money, energy and time over such paintings by way of doing good propaganda and giving publicity to the visitor. At any rate these paintings need to be preserved and well kept up and utilised even hereafter for the purpose for which ~~it was~~ they were originally intended. For their further maintenance or additions, as and when required there is the necessity of retaining such hall in charge of the Rural Development Board. The building has got a big compound which can very well be used for propaganda meeting and all the outhouses therein, are useful for the Agricultural Department for stocking of agricultural implements, seed, manure, etc.

I further sincerely do believe that such facilities and conveniences needed for the cause of propaganda and publicity in the public interest are found in the Anand-Mahal. Hence, I wish to make the folliwing proposals as regards the allotment of the portions of the Building for favour of immediate action for the said two offices.

Please vide copy of the Blue print map enclose for your perusal and ready refeerence.

Top of the 2nd floor:-

I. The main hall 62'x26' now shown in the map as "Extablishment office with H.C" and its

(iv) Repairs to irrigation tanks.

(v) Fertilisers.

(vi) Cattle breeding and purchase of bullocks.

(vii) Mechanical equipment tractors and bulldozers etc.

(viii) Special Agrl.Officer to manage the scheme.

(ix) Settlers and labour corps.

(x) Housing for the settlers and Govt. servants and change in village site.

(xi) Supply of drinking water, provision of a good all weather road etc.

3. As regards (1)- Control and eradication of disease.

The Dir. of Public Health has ordered anti-malaria measures with D.D.T. The Asstt. Dir. of Public Health has reported that he is expecting the supply of D.D.T. from the Govt. of India. Expr. incurred up-to date and to be incurred hereafter is not reported.

The Surgeon Genl. has ordered that the Medical Officer, Mungod, should visit Indoor twice a week and that the Collr. should provide for a camp dispensary at Indoor. His indent for drugs for the camp dispensary is being sanctioned by the G.D. Expr. on this is estimated at Rs.3,000/-.

4. As regards (ii)- Clearance of the land. The waste lands are overgrown with shrub and use of bulldozers is necy. for clearing them.

The settlers can also clear some of the land especially what has recently gone out of cultivation and is scattered about in patches. No expenditure seems to have been incurred on this. The estimated expenditure is Rs.96,000.

5. As regards (iii) Protection of crops from wild pigs and of cattle from tigers,etc.

The attack was intended to be three-fold:-

(a) Fencing.

(b) Clear strips round habitation and crops.

(c) Gun clubs.

(a) No barbed wire (new or second hand) is available with the Mily.& Nothing is spent up-to-date and no estimates can be framed till we know the exact area under crops to be fenced.

(b) The policy is 44 yards strip clear of undergrowth around crops: it is deemed necy. to increase this to 66 years. And, as regards clear strips round habitation, it is considered that Govt. should clear 2 furlongs themselves. In para. 7 of the Secy's d.o., dated 30th March 1946 to the Collr. he was informed that clearing strips and allowing margins larger than as at present could be considered. The Collr's report does not show whether and if so what progress has been made and what is the actual and estimated expenditure.

Yards ?

(c) Gun clubs including some good shikaris have been organised. The question as to who can shoot tigers under the rules, has been satisfactorily explained to the Collr.

6. As regards (iv)- Repairs to Irrign.tanks.

There are about 47 useful tanks. Out of these 25 belong to Govt. The repairs required are (i) clearance of beds, dams and feed and waste channels; (ii) earth work, (iii) closing breaches etc, etc. Estimated cost is Rs.2,60,000 including establishment charges. Actual expenditure is not more than Rs.50,000 on the 17 tanks taken up first.

7. Regarding (v) -Fertilisers.

R.C.D. asked Dir. of Agre. to include special treatment to Indoor in the distribution arrangements for bonemeal manure supply scheme at concessional rates. Dr.Cheema said on 7th June 1946 that he did not anticipate any difficulty. Distribution of the manure is in progress. No special expenditure seems to have been incurred and the estimated expenditure is Rs.12,000.

6. Regarding (vi) Cattle breeding and purchase of bullocks.- The Dy.Dir. of Agre. has recommended that

two pairs of bullocks per 10 acres of rice land will be necessary. No proposal for a cattle breeding centre has been considered as yet.

No expenditure has been incurred and the estimated expenditure is Rs.1,20,000.

9. As regards (vii), Mechanical equipment etc

One or two bulldozers will have to be used but no tractors seem to be necessary.

No expenditure has been incurred up to now and estimated of expenditure to be incurred are not available. But supply carts etc. is contemplated.

10. Regarding (viii)- Special Officer and establishment in charge of the scheme.

Agrl.Officer in Class II of the B.A.S. on Rs.250 p.m. in the grade of Rs.170-500; two Agrl.Asstts. on Rs. 80 in the grade of Rs.30-100; one clerk on Rs.40 in the grade of Rs.25-55; and 2 peons, 1 khalasi, 1 Depot keeper, one smith. This much estt. is considered to be necessary till the settlement has been established. To this may be added the Vety. and other establishments.

Govt. is considering if Mr. Hegde, who is an agrl. officer can be put in charge of the scheme. He is at present on deputation in the C.S.D. and that Deptt. ha only yesterday returned our pp. saying that he can be spared with effect from 15th July 1946.

Mr. Kallapur has also been asked to suggest a local competent cultivator who can work as manager of the scheme in the initial period. No reply has been received to the letter, dated 27th May 1946.

No expenditure has been incurred and no reliable estimates are available.

11. As regards (ix) - Settlers.

This is the most ticklish job. The hope was that ex-soldiers will come in as settlers. They will not. The Collrs. have therefore been asked to secure settlers from civilian farmers on Rs.15 p.m. with free boarding and lodging with the ultimate idea of settling them on the improved lands as members of a co-op. farming society to whom the

lands will be leased. The response is poor but the Collr. is still trying and he suggests the Committee for relief of Ex.I.A.A. men may be asked if they can supply the men required for purposes of the scheme.

Expr. incurred, if any, is not reported and reliable estimates are not available.

12. As regards (x) Housing of Govt. servants and settlers and change in village site.

The selection of site for the location of settlers kachcha pucca huts is under consideration of a sitting Board composed of local officials.

The Dy.Dir. of Agre. has suggested quarters for Govt. servants also.

He has also suggested a change in the location of the village site.

No expenditure has been incurred and n reliable estimates are available.

13. As regards (xi) Supply of drink: water, provision of roads, etc.

No expr. seems to have been incurred. The estimates are put at Rs.10,000 and Rs.30,000, respectively, by the Ex.Engr.

14. It seems that the Collr. may be asked to submit his future reports on the eleven items indicated above and also give figures of expr. incurred and to be incurred on each of them.

Id/-
12-7-46.

All other things are ready and the main defficulty is securing settlers, I have mentioned this to Col. Major and told him that he should take this opportunity and secure ex-service volunteers for working under this scheme if he wants to prove that ex-servicemen are interested in settling on land. So far there has been no response.

orts duly coordinated
all items should be called for from the
r. as proposed in para. 14 of the O.N. In
meanwhile if may be a sound idea to publish
ief outline of the scheme. This will be good
aganda both to show what Govt. is doing for
ra and ex-soldiers and may incidentally
re a better response from ex-service and
lian volunteers.

Id/- M.J.D.
14-7-46.

kgrm.

Dir. of Agr. & Secy.

R.D. should discuss
this with me.

Id/-M.P.P.
16-7.

Discussed with H.M. Agriculture.

H.M. desires that a synopsis of the scheme
with a report regarding the expenditure incurred on
various items so far should be prepared and the
me and the report sent to the Dist.Rural Dev.Board,
a, for their comments and advice as to whether
scheme should be proceeded with. Approximate figures
tal cost under the various heads may be given
e synopsis.

The question whether further execution of the scheme
d be taken up or not will depend upon the comments of
ist. Rural Dev.Board.

H.M.Agriculture is of the opinion that no
e of this type will succeed in Kanara and that
experience is against the success of a scheme
is type. I mentioned to H.M. that the difficulties
here and a private individual can never succeed
concentrated effort has to be made by Govt. to
hat can be done, though the experimental scheme
ost a few lakhs of rupees and the results may not
rtain, this is the only way of finding out what
e done and settling finally whether Kanara can
habilitated or not.

5. A reference to the Dist. Rural Dev. Board may be made as desired by H.M., after H.M.R.C.D and H.M.R.D. have seen.

Id/- MJD
29-7-46.

Jt.Secy., R.C.D.

H.M.R.C.D. Sd/ LMP 19/8

H.M.R.D. Sd/- MRD 19/8

Sd/- WXM 22/8

u.o.r. to R.C.D. (vide Secy's marking) with R.C.D file

Very Urgent-

To

The Collector of Kanara.

No. 1535/48-F, Bombay, 26th August 1946.

Reference correspondence ending with your demi-official letter, dated 26th June 1946 to Mr. Desai, regarding the scheme for cultivation of Government waste lands at Indeer, in Kundgod taluka. A synopsis of the scheme along with a report regarding the detailed estimated expenditure and the expenditure incurred so far, is enclosed. Please put this information before the District Rural Development Board, Kanara, for their comments and advice as to whether the scheme should be proceeded with and communicate the same to Government as soon as possible.

By order of the Governor of Bombay.

For Joint Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Reconstruction Department.

Accompaniments:- Synopsis of the scheme and report.

MK/10.10.

Scheme proposed to be undertaken at Indoor in Mundrod taluka of Kanara district.

In view of the acute food shortage and the need for increasing food production, the Collector of Kanara was asked to consider whether suitable blocks of lands with natural facilities for irrigation out of the vast areas lying uncultivated due to non-availibility of equipment and man-power could be brought under paddy cultivation, and, if so, what immediate measures should be undertaken to implement the scheme. The Collector reported that it would be possible to undertake such a scheme in that district and reported the places where large areas were available. The village of Indoor, where a large area of 985 acres of rice land and about 308 acres of dry area was available, was selected for the purposes. The Collector also recommended certain immediate measures to be undertaken if the scheme was to be proceeded with. They are the eradiction of malaria, protection from wild animals, provision of adequate irrigation facilities and fertilisers, the organisation of cattle breeding centres, etc.

2. The crux of the scheme is to secure a sufficient number of persons interested in the scheme in general and in agricultural and allied operations in particular, who volunteer to settle on the land. Since there is an area of 1200 acres approximately it would be possible to allot about 10 acres to 100 settlers each. As this would indirectly assist Government in its resettlement plans it was considered desirable to have ex-servicemen from the Kanara district and the two adjoining districts of Belgaum and Dharwar. As the response from the ex-servicemen has been almost negligible the Collectors of the three districts have been asked to secure settlers from among civilian farmers, who would be willing to join the scheme on the same terms as ex-servicemen viz. labour charges at Rs. 15 p.m. with free boarding and lodging in Katcha huts to be constructed by Government. The first settlers will ultimately be taken up as members of a cooperative farming society whom the lands will be given, on long lease by Government. The response has so far been poor and the Collector of Kanara

has...

has suggested that the Committee for relief of ex. I.N.A. men may be asked if they can supply the men required for the scheme.

8. The total recurring expenditure of the scheme is Rs. 5,67,400 recurring on account of the cost of several [illegible] development, fencing, live-stock, agricultural [illegible] and Rs. 1,74,750 recurring on account of pay and allowances of the staff required for the working of the scheme [illegible] upkeep of live-stock and machinery etc.,

9. The [illegible] for the scheme is first class, the average rainfall in the area is 45 inches and 70 p.c. of the area is [illegible] by minor irrigation tanks, which are 47 in number, and are [illegible] situated. There are other villages in the [illegible] Government will have to do something [illegible] depopulation and decay. Government has [illegible] undertaken the Indoor scheme which provides [illegible] measures for the rehabitation of what was once a [illegible] village. This scheme is also in the nature of an experiment undertaken by Government to collect data on the basis of which all similar tracts in the area can be reclaimed and revitalised.

5. The cost of the scheme given above, which does not include the cost of suitable houses for the settlers, lay out of a new village site, provision for [illegible] drinking water, medical and veterinary dispensaries, etc, works out at Rs. 470 per acre approximately. Prima facie the cost of the scheme appears to be prohibitive. However, the scheme has to be considered not merely as a scheme for increasing the production of food grain during the present food crisis but also for furnishing Government with valuable data by which reconstruction measures in areas similarly afflicated can be modelled.

DOCKET SHEET

File No. 770/17818

Subject:-

Scheme for the establishment of a settlement colony at Indoor in Mundgod Pela

Agriculture and Rural Development Department.

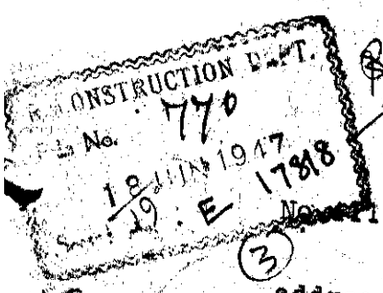
E BRANCH.

References:-

Date.	To whom sent.	Notes and instructions.
9/7/47	Regr	Pl. put up on 9/8/47

To

The Secretary to Government,
Agricultural & Rural Development
Department, Bombay.



Subject:- Scheme for the establishment of a settlement colony at Indoor in Mundgod Peta.

Reference endorsement No.411/(Comr) of 7th June 1946 addressed to Government, Reconstruction Department by the Agricultural Commissioner, B.P., Poona forwarding my letter No. 411/18340 of 4.6.1946 in connection with the Ex-soldiers' Colony at Indoor. No further instructions seem to have been received in this office and I would request that I may be informed what the present position is of the scheme.

Poona 1, 16th June 1947.

for Director of Agriculture.
(Extension)

b.14/8

~~158~~ 159 A&R.D.D.

The Dir may be informed that the scheme referred to by him in ~~this~~ communication on p 1 ante is still under the consider of Govt. and the decisio when arrived at, will be communicated to him ~~in due course~~.

~~Subject to orders~~, the letter overleaf may issue.

27/7/49

A.S.

To The Dir. of Agrl. (Extension)

No. 770/17818-E

B.C., 4th July 1947

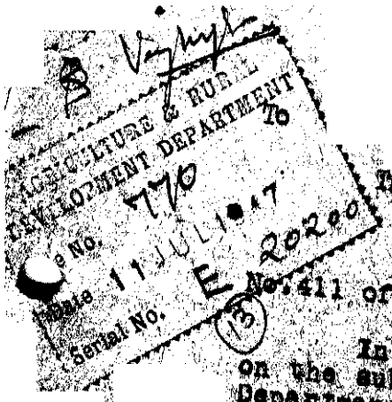
~~Reference your letter~~ No. 411 of 1947, dt. 16-6-47

The Indoor Scheme referred to, in your ~~letter~~ ~~letter, mentioned above~~ is still under the consideration of Govt. and ~~the~~ decision thereon when arrived at will be communicated to ~~the~~ you. ~~in due course~~

ISSUED
8/7

By order etc.,

A.S. to Govt.



Letter.

The Secretary to Government,
Agriculture and Rural Development Department,
Bombay.

Poona 1, 8th July, 1947.

No. 411 of 1947.

In continuation of my No. 411, dated 16th June 1947, on the subject of Settlement Colony at Indoor (Reconstruction Department No. 770/15847-F), I have to state that the District Agricultural Officer, Karwar, informs me that there are 75 applications for lands at Indoor, i.e. for individual cultivation. In view of the difficulty of establishing a cooperative colony, I suggest that we may make a beginning in 1947-48 by granting the lands for individual cultivation. I hope orders will be issued in time for taking up the development work immediately the monsoon is over.

Director of Agriculture
(Extension)

W/8-7

The Indoor Scheme is under submission to Govt. ARD.
ARE (F.S.) for final sanction & orders will be issued as soon as the latter are received back
from Govt.